RKS,
et,
1, 1865.
continue to
rine
Work,
inery.
her kinds
ns.
PIPE,
EBRATED
ERY,
NE.
ine, which
r man-
added very
ior turning
atch. Our
e be made,
e but first
D & CO.
CO.
E
KS,
Street,
of
RY
ls,
al Machin.
rushers,
Pipes, etc.,
S
mator
ncel,
, than any
ning,
of
TORS.
est,
ilver Ores.
nd Dies,
particular
t years in
all the im
e are pre-
most per-
ying either
jy21
ks Co
reets.
and Lo-
in Sheet
er.
by the addi-
ubling the
ir facilities
efficiently,
oiler Works
cute orders
rk, such as
achinery,
r Trucks,
Flouring
Manufac-
d Amalga-
ner;
Wheel;
for Pump-
lies, Water
etorts, Fur-
ntal Fence
Hard Iron.
order,
e Works
lsom,
NG,
Kinds
ugar Mi
ans, et
Machines,
FORGING
introduced
S,
tracting
onnected
l Castings,
nd other
ting Ores,
ked.
or Brass.
ILLS,
s, complete
in the last
ROGRESSIVE
hinery, and
Pattern we
& KING.
ON'S
ORKS,
lishment on
ucted
iring of Old
ranted as to
ENGINES
u manufac
arket Sts
RISDON
& CO.
S,
ASS,
et,
BENJAMIN.
ELL,
FACTURER,
isco.
ion neatly
and bound
nks, Way-
aper, etc.
SING MA-
m supplied
a regular
dery in the
dec29-1t

Rev E B Walsworth

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XIV. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865. NUMBER 10.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news; under the control of the General Association of California.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees.

The Trustees are—J. W. Clark, Cyrus Palmer, E. D Sawyer, E. P. Flint, and Nathaniel Gray.

All Congregational ministers in the State will act a agents for the PACIFIC.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $4 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $2 50. Ten copies, $30 00.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to "THE PACIFIC."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND POSTMASTERS.—The legal Postage on THE PACIFIC for six months, is only 10 cents—to be paid in advance by the subscriber at the office of delivery—to any part of the United States of America.

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

"BEHOLD A STRANGER."

The following from Sir Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise, is the original of that familiar and precious hymn:"

Behold! a Stranger's at the door!
He gently knocks, has knocked before;
Has waited long, is waiting still;
You treat no other friend so ill.

But will he prove a friend indeed?
He will! the very friend you need!
The Man of Nazareth, 't is he,
With garments dyed at Calvary.

O lovely attitude! He stands
With melting heart, and laden hands!
O matchless kindness! and he shows
This matchles kindness to his foes.

Rise, touched with gratitude divine;
Turn out his enemy and thine—
That hateful, hell-born monster, Sin—
And let the heavenly Stranger in.

If thou art poor, (and poor thou art,)
Lo! he has riches to impart;
Not wealth in which mean avarice rolls,
O better far! the wealth of souls!

Thou't blind! he'll take the scales away
And let in everlasting day;
Naked thou art; but he shall dress
Thy blushing soul in righteousness.

Art thou a weeper? Grief shall fly
For who can weep with Jesus by?
No terror shall thy hopes annoy;
No tear, except the tear of joy.

Admit him, for the human breast
Ne'er entertained so kind a guest;
Admit him, for you can't expel;
Where'er he comes, he comes to dwell.

Admit him, ere his anger burn:
His feet, departed, ne'er return;
Admit him—or the hour's at hand
When at his door denied you'll stand.

Yet know, (nor of the terms complain,)
If Jesus comes, he comes to reign;
To reign, and with no partial sway—
Thoughts must be slain that disobey.

Sovereign of souls! thou Prince of peace!
O may thy gentle reign increase!
Throw wide the door, each willing mind!
And be his empire all mankind!

EDITORIAL VISITS.

OAKLAND.

The very name seems glowing with sweet associations of trees, flowers, gardens, rural walks, and the grand old mountains rising a little beyond. Just across the Bay, opposite San Francisco, hidden away among the primitive oaks, 'tis a delightful trip to reach it, twenty-two minutes upon the steamboat *Washoe*, over the rippling waters, then eight minutes upon the easy cars, and you are in the midst of it, the New Haven of the Pacific, the Brooklyn of the Metropolis, the sweet family retreat of five hundred enterprising business men of the city, with its own resident population of fifteen hundred more, engaged in their various peaceful occupations, away from the noise, confusion, and wickedness of the thronged city. We love it for itself, and we love it as a home for the dear ones of the fireside. Others may picture at length its natural features and loveliness; space forbids us to speak of more than its religious and educational advantages. In these, Oakland is peculiarly favored. As one leaves the depot, passing up the principal street, the large, tasteful Congregational church building stands upon the left hand, a model of good architecture, and fronted by a delightful yard, ornamented with many varieties of foreign and native trees, plants and flowers, bordering straight and winding walks, the whole presenting in combination as fine an impression of a church as any with which we are acquainted in the State. The custom of the people has been for years to meet in this yard and building on the 22d of February each year for a general social gathering, at which time all bring whatever nice trees or shrubs they choose for the improvement of the place, or do work in fixing up the grounds. 'Tis a beautiful New England custom here introduced, and worthy of all imitation. The church and congregation here worshiping are large and characterized by great harmony and religious consistency. Their Sunday-school is one of great interest, and numbers on the average about two hundred and sixty in all departments. This congregation is blessed in having as bishop and pastor Rev. Geo. Mooar, to mention whose name is sufficient beyond all commendation.

Two blocks farther up Broadway, on the right, is the Presbyterian church, lately removed to this place from its old position, and not yet much improved as a building or in its surroundings, both of which are designed to be done in the course of the year. This congregation has been favored in obtaining the services of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, well known for years as the able pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of San José. What was felt as a great loss to them has been a greater gain to this church.

There are also Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, African, and Roman Catholic churches, one of each, well attended, and all with pastors and Sunday-schools except the African. The influence of these many churches is to give to the whole population a much more than usual high, intellectual, moral, kindly, and enterprising tone of character. There is but little spirituous liquor used in the place; broils are rarely or never known, and places of wicked resort are not heard of. It is a most fit and accessible position for schools of the first order and most extensive patronage. For these this city is becoming distinguished.

The oldest in order of time is the College School, an academy of the first class, under the control of Rev. I. H. Brayton. Its four fine buildings are well filled, and its course of instruction excellent. It is now nearly twelve years since this school was commenced, and steadily, year by year, it has improved till attaining its present high standing on the coast. This used to be a part of the institution known as the College of California. They are now separate, the College only going forward under the control of the Board of Trustees. This last has been under charter for eleven years, yet it is only five since its first classes were organized. It is now one of the first of permanent educational institutions on the coast. Its enterprising and capable trustees are determined it shall ever hold the position, among all others, of the Yale of the Pacific. Its corps of professors cannot here be surpassed, and will well compare with any at the East; its course of study is fully equal to any, and its instruction thorough. We should choose the honor of graduating from this College rather than from any at the East.

Of late a second classical school has been commenced, under Rev. Mr. McClure, in this place, which aims at being a leading school for thorough academic instruction and of Christian refining influence. Its advertisement is in the PACIFIC.

A fourth good school for boys is one under the charge of Miss Doyle, intended only for those under fourteen years of age. It is excellently conducted, as proved by the tidy appearance and proper deportment of all her pupils whenever seen at church or at the school. It is a boarding school most worthy of patronage by those who have young boys whom they wish to place under the best of care and instruction.

So much as to the education of males, and now as to females; there are two excellent institutions worthy of all confidence and patronage. The first in order of time is the seminary of Mrs. Blake. Successfully conducted in the fine buildings of J. Ross Browne for a number of years till proved to be one of high order, it had received such encouragement from its many friends as to require large accommodations. Hence a full block of land was secured, finely laid out, and a noble three story building completed throughout, with every convenience for some, we believe, forty boarding pupils. Over a year this building has been occupied, and its steady increasing patronage justifies the outlay in its improved accommodations. Its position is pleasant, easily accessible, convenient to church, and healthy. Its course of instruction is full and thorough, its seven teachers are all worthy of their positions, and the discipline and paternal like care of its principals are excellent.

The second in order of time is the Pacific Female College, projected and carried into successful operation mostly by Rev. Mr. Walsworth, well known for years as the pastor of the Marysville Presbyterian Church. The enterprise was commenced about two years since. The grounds, costing some nine thousand dollars, were purchased, and a noble mansion-like, four story building, put up, and finished off in completest style, at an expense of over forty-five thousand dollars. It has accommodations for one hundred and thirty boarding pupils, supplied with every convenience in large airy rooms, almost sumptuously furnished with carpets, curtains and furniture. Its ten teachers, of whom Rev. Mr. Walsworth ranks as president, have inaugurated the enterprise by carrying successfully its large classes through two terms, and are demonstrating before the public their true claim to its confidence and patronage. The position of the College is nearly two miles from the centre of the town, on a fine rise of ground, and commands a distant prospect in all directions.

Yet another regular school remains to be spoken of. This is the city public school. Of late a fine framed building has been completed by the trustees, and a large number of children are here gathered for free instruction. With a male teacher, as principal, aided by two female assistants, this school will compare well with that of any other city of equal size in the State.

Besides these regular schools here mentioned, there are two or three others of a more private character, designed only for a few months or years of operations, and one under the Roman Catholic priest, in connection with his church. All these make out a large array of educational institutions for Oakland, but most of them designed not for local purposes but for the whole State, for the coast, for the world. Efficient in intellectual training, of pure morals and of evangelical religion, may they stand increasing in ability, patronage and influence, while the world lasts.

We should like to add a few criticisms on our schools in general in the State, but say now only that often we have seen most gross violation of English pronunciation and grammar. We have heard during the last six months, among leading teachers, even of higher departments, the word first pronounced habitually fust; and world pronounced wuld, better pronounced betcher; good pronounced güde or gudte; minus pronounced minnus. Such pronunciations are ridiculous, yes outrageous—but their class is large. No teachers, especially in our common schools, ought ever to be employed who are chargeable with such errors. These strange errors are very common in foreign teachers. They cannot speak our language well, and how ridiculous to employ them to teach our children to read when their brogue makes them utter our words worse than those they attempt to teach?

Two miles south of Oakland is Brooklyn, of natural features about equal to that, but without its trees, and with more of a clayey soil. They have Presbyterian and Baptist churches, Rev. Mr. Pierson being pastor of the first, and also a church building of the Episcopalians. This place is reached both by ferry direct from San Francisco and also by the railroad through Oakland. It is much improving in buildings.

Three miles farther is yet another pleasant coast village called Alameda, reached by another ferry and railroad from San Francisco, and is bound to be a large, beautiful town, but as yet it is very much scattered among its splendid old native trees; in this respect much resembling Oakland.

S. V.

Extracts from a recent Letter from Honolulu.

The work of the Lord is at a low ebb among us on the Sandwich Islands. There are many traits and diversions from the faith once delivered to the saints, and the love of many grows cold. The incoming of a spurious Christianity under the name of the Reformed Catholic Church, is one of the trying and temporarily disastrous events this little nation has experienced. It comes from England, on most manifestly political purposes, but it is not the Church of England, and is more amenable to censure and reprobation than the Romish Church itself. Yet good will doubtless come of their mischievous intrusion. Our churches will be sifted of much of their chaff, and it will be more than ever apparent that the Lord has a remnant even here to the glory of his peace.

A spirit of prayer is beginning to manifest itself among those who love Zion, which causes us great hope.

We have recently received news from two of our Micronesian stations which revives us. It seems to brighten in our heathen fields, while it grows dark on our own islands.

From Ascension, or *Ponafic*, Mr. Sturges tells of the apparent conversion of the Wajai, one of the leading chiefs of the eastern tribe on the island. He seems to be in earnest, and has pulled up all his *axa*, the stupify, and is building a fine native house at his own charges, for the worship of Jehova. Mr. Sturges says the chief a number of times sent down his brother "to spend a Sabbath with us, and get what light he could; he hastened through our school a young couple who were preparing for teachers, and got them up there, very much to the joy of the natives. They seem to be doing good. They come down once a month or so, to get a new supply of ammunition! Thus it is, that in heathen lands we put the converts immediately to work, and Christianity in older lands would be healthier, were all trained to work for Christ.

Mr. Snow writes from *Ebón*, of the Marshall Islands, that in April he received seventeen more to their little church. "They were, most of them cases of long standing. Just now they are having quite a trial of their faith on account of the arrival of of some twelve praos from the north with 216 passengers. The two chiefs who came have worked hard to frighten the believers. but none have died yet from fear or spear,

But, my good brother, you must not allow yourself to be discouraged, nor our friends to grow impatient, if I have to report a great falling away on the part of some received into the church. I shall be more surprised if they all stand, than I shall if some of them fall."

DWELLING AMONG THE TOMBS.

There are many Christians who continually dwell among the tombs. By this I mean they are always looking at the dark side of life—always reflecting upon the saddest and gloomiest events in human experience. In one sense, they are like the man in Bunyan's figure: with a shadowed countenance, they are bent to the task of raking together all the little sorrows of this life, and gloating over them, instead of looking aloft to the glorious sunshine that God has spread directly over their heads. Their language is, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou so disquieted within me?" but they never reach the succeeding clause in their mediations—"Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise him for the help of his countenance." Yet they deem themselves to be Christians in the fullest sense of the word; and the numerous little trials of every-day life (which their diseased imaginations, by constant ruminations, transform from simple clouds to fierce storms of tribulation) they believe to be God's furnace of affliction in which they are prepared for a more peaceful hereafter; but I fear the ill-grace with which they meet these trifling adversities savors no more of heaven than does the false interpretation which they give to them. If they prefer shadows to sunshine, and will not accept proffered blessings, they cannot expect the Almighty to sustain them in their fancied tribulations. His promise is, "As is thy day, so shall thy strength be;" and we have no reason to expect to receive superfluous grace to enable us to bear up beneath trials which the Lord does not send upon us.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

POINTED ARGUMENT IN THEOLOGY.

BY JOHN TODD, D.D.

My friend, Silas Narrow, was no man of willow. The oak of Bashan was hardly more stubborn and tough. His will was strong, and went in a straight line. What he knew, he was sure of, and what he thought he knew, he was just as positive in believing. He has all his life been a regular attendant on divine worship; but having "notions of his own," he has never found a church with which he could unite, a creed that he could adopt, or a minister in whom he could confide. He was not exactly a crotchety man, but he was self-willed, wise, strong, and decided. Like many others, he would almost quarrel with the arrangements of God's government, and though he did not say that he dissented from the Bible, yet it was so plain that he did, that there was no need of his saying it.

It troubled Mr. Narrow that Adam should have been put at the head of our race, and the moral destiny of all generations hung upon his obedience or disobedience; and as for sin, he had no doubt there is great amount in the world, and not a little among his neighbors. But he could never believe that sin deserves what the Bible and what ministers say it does.

"Why," said he, "all the preaching in the world won't make me believe that a single sin is such a terrible thing that it must ruin a world. No doubt it was wrong in Eve to pluck and eat the fruit; but it might have been done thoughtlessly. But who can believe that so great results came from a cause so small?—that such a wound came from so small a quantity of poison?"

Old Mr. Truman, his neighbor, was a man of few words, but his meek spirit rested on the pillars of truth, and was refreshed by one of many streams that flow out of the river of God. With him Mr. Narrow had many a conversation, but with no abiding results. Arguments would not affect him; facts did not stand in his way; he moved right on to his old conclusions.

One day Mr. Truman saw his neighbor coming, and knew by the screw of his face and by the pursing up of his lips, that he wanted to have a hard theological battle. He had had so many on this subject with him, that Mr. Truman shunned the encounter. He was very busy in his bee-yard. Mr. Narrow came and leaned over the fence.

"A fine lot of hives, neighbor Truman; don't they sting you?"

"Sometimes; but if I am careful and gentle, they seldom quarrel with me. We agree very well on most points. But they are rather touchy this morning. You know what a sting means, I presume."

"No; strange as it may seem, I don't remember that I was ever stung in my life. I have heard some people call it awful, and make a great ado about it; but I don't believe so small an affair can hurt so terribly. It's not much worse than a small bite of a horse fly, I take it."

Just at this moment a cross, irascible bee came buzzing round the head of Mr. Narrow, and in the wink of the eye, just pricked the lower tip of his left ear. It seemed a mere touch, and he was off in a twinkle.

"There, now, I'm stung, true as the world!"

"How does it feel?"

"Why, at first a sharp little prick, but now it seems to grow kind o' warm."

Mr. Truman hastened to him. He well knew what it meant.

"Come this way and sit down, friend Narrow, and let me put some saleratus on the wound."

"O, it's nothing; it will be all over in a minute."

Mr. Truman knew better, and he hastened into the house to get the saleratus, and to call his wife for help. When he came out, he found poor Narrow sitting down on the grass, holding his head and rocking his body. It was two late for the saleratus. His eyes became red and rolling, his face was flushed and burning, and it seemed to Narrow that it was growing large, very large, and was already as big as a bushel basket. Then it seemed to be covered with a sheet of fire. Soon after, the world began to whirl round, and the ground to rise up and strike his head. The fact was, he had fallen over on his back. He now became deadly pale—white as a sheet—with cold moisture covering his face, and every part of him was in a tremor. Then he began to faint, and the world grew dark, and he groaned and felt that he was dying He grew faint and fainter till he was all gone. After a while, as he began to revive a little, the stomach took its turn, and the poor fellow vomited as if he would retch himself to death. There was no peace till the stomach was completely empty. Gradually, however, he began to come to; and after two hours, he was able to walk towards his home. He went away silent, as if still suffering; and, in fact, it took him a week to recover fully from the affair.

The next time he met Mr. Truman, he seemed cold towards him, as if he had set the bee on him, or as if he had done him some wrong. The fact was, he had met with a theological argument which he knew not how to answer—and it troubled him. On the other hand, Mr. Truman well knew that he could corner his friend.

"Well, friend Narrow, have you fully recovered from the bee-sting?"

"Yes, pretty much. But who would have thought?"

"Thought what?"

"How much does a bee weigh?"

"Why, it takes three or four hundred of them to weigh an ounce."

"And how much of the pison did the critter leave in my ear, I want to know?"

"A quantity so small that you probably could not have seen it with the naked eye."

"Now aint it strange that so little pisen could go through my whole body, and in five minutes make me so sick? Why, I was never so sick in all my life!"

"Very powerful, to be sure. But tell me, now, don't you think that the bee is a powerful preacher, and very sound in argument?"

"What do you mean?"

"Just this: You now know—and if you dont, just step over into my bee-yard and have it repeated—you *know* that in an instant of time the sting may go into your body, and in an instant you may, from the smallest particle of poison, be so sick that you can't stand—nay, you are at the very door of death. This is just what the Bible teaches about sin. It does not take much time to commit it. It may seem a very small affair; but it is a deadly poison, or, as the Bible says, "the *exceeding* sinfulness of sin." If so small a speck of the bee-sting can throw you, a strong, powerful man, flat on the ground, and take almost your life away, don't you see that one sin may not only ruin our first parents, but the whole world? Your ear seemed to stand for the whole body, and touching that poisoned the whole. It made 'the whole head sick and the whole heart faint,' did it not?"

"Well, well, I won't dispute; but this I *will* say—that if anybody hereafter tells me that a little pisen can't produce great suffering, just let one of your bees sting him—that's all."

Capt. Winslow—The Kearsarge—And the Bible.

At the late anniversary of the New York Port Society, at the Academy of Music, (Dec. 11th), the brave Capt. Winslow was very handsomely introduced by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., and made a modest sailor-like address, from which we take the following extracts, showing the religious influence exerted on the *Kearsarge*.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing in the world more interesting to me than the sailor; for we are all selfish; and I am a sailor myself. But, I recollect, some years since I said to some good people who were friends of mine, and who were interesting themselves about the homes for the destitute and the orphans, I made the remark to them, "Why is it that you don't do something for the sailor?" Well their reply was that they had just commenced the work; and I see now that the work did commence then, and it is going on, and this society is evidence of their work. It has been my pleasure ever to have service—and not only that, but my endeavor has been to worm myself around the sailor, so as to make him my friend—and I believe that I have succeeded; for I continued not only the service with him, but I continued from Sunday to Sunday explaining to him parts of the Bible, and taking the greatest pleasure in it, and I received my reward always in his thanks. Such has been my course ever since. During the period of time that I held command of the *Kearsarge*, whether it blew high or low, whether it was calm or tempestuous, I believe that, with the exception of two occasions, no Sunday has ever passed away in which I have not had service. In has been my custom, usually, to have the bell tolled for church, to allow any to come to service who would. Indeed, frequently the executive officer would say to me, "Will you have service to day?" I replied, "Yes, I will have service, and let those come to my cabin who will." As the result, I found that my little cabin was always filled with sailors. Now, human nature is so constituted that there is a soft spot in the heart of everybody, and it is more particularly exemplified in "Jack" than in any other constitution that I have ever seen in my life; and I assure you if you can only touch the right chord, you will find a response to you which will more than repay you for anything that you can do for the sailor. The first thing you have to do with sailors, is to instruct them—to show them that you have an interest in their welfare—to make them believe that you are their friend—and you are sure to be rewarded. I do not mean to say that on board the *Kearsarge* they are all men who are fond of going to church, and all that; but they know and feel that I have not only been a friend but a father to them; and were I in any part of the world, I am sure were I to call these men, they would, every one of them, come to me like children—for they have that confidence in me; and, without being egotistical, I would say, with all humility, they have that confidence in me, whether in the tempest or whether under fire, in action or anywhere else, they felt as long as the captain was on deck the ship was always right. (Renewed applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, it was a great pleasure for me to endeavor to illustrate Scripture, especially the points in which the prophecies were verified. So long as the interest of Jack was awakened upon these points new scenes were opened to him. He began to reason, and I am sure that in the end he thanked me for the instruction I had given him. Now, then, when I came to consider what obligations commercial cities are under to the sailor—when I look back to the past, even in the history of commercial cities that have risen centuries ago, such as Tyre, Carthage and Venice, and in latter years London, Liverpool and New York, and see wealth and all the comforts of civilization and the products of the earth abounding, I beg you to consider that were it not for "Jack" you would not possess any of them. "Jack" brings the products of other countries to you, and carries them through the storm and tempest. It does seem to me that gratitude should induce you at least to give and do something for "Jack," since he has done so much for you. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to enter into this subject so fully as to branch off upon this war; for to dwell upon a subject of that kind would take up the whole of the evening. All I will say is, that I desire that you will all go in with heart and soul into this work which the Port Society has been instituted for, because it is simply the gratitude that is due from one individual to another. Let us remember the Master's words, that the harvest is plentiful, but where are the husbandmen? Without even following his instructions, the simple gratitude which is due from man to man—of good works done to you by him—calls for a reward in your doing something for "Jack." Therefore I ask you to give your assistance to the Port Society; and would have wished that my lamented friend, Admiral Foote, were on the platform to solicit your favors more earnestly than I can I beg that you will pardon me for speaking so long, for I am not a speaker."

Capt. Winslow was frequently applauded in the course of his remarks, and resumed his seat amid three cheers for the American Navy, which it is scarcely necessary to say, were given with due emphasis.—*Seaman's Magazine.*

A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

The British government has some magnificent pensions, especially for naval and military services. Reducing the amounts to American currency at gold standard, we find that the Duke of Wellington receives a pension of $20,000 a year; Earl Nelson, $17,500; Countess Nelson, $7,500; Earl of Morley (in trust for Earl Amherst), Viscount St. Vincent, and Lord Hardinge, each $15,000; the Earl of Camperdown, $15,000; Viscount Combermere, Viscount Exmouth, Lord Seaton, Lord Keane, and Lord Raglan, each $10,000; Lord Rodney, Dowager Lady Rodney, Lord Gough, Lady Raglan, Sir W. F. Williams, Sir H. Havelock and Lady Havelock, each $5,000. The pensions for civil services include one of $20,000 to Granville John Penn, which under an act of Parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of George III., was granted to the heirs of William Penn for ever. A similar sum is awarded annually for life to Viscount Eversley, late speaker in the House of Commons. Viscount Canterbury and Lord Colchester each receive $15,000 a year. Lord Glenig and Mr. Disraeli each $10,000; the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, $7,500; Sir George Clark, $6,000. Next come the pensions for judicial services. Four ex-Lord Chancellors—Lords Brougham, St. Leonards, Cranworth, and Chelmsford—each receive $20,000 a year. Lord Lyndhurst received up to his death nearly $18,000 annually, and retired judges and chancellors are most liberally paid.

There are a number of hereditary pensions enjoyed by the descendants of men who died even centuries ago; for instance, the heirs of the great Duke of Marlborough get $20,000 per year; the heirs of a Duke of Schomberg get $6.800, and those of the Marquis of Bath, $6,000.

Salaries are on a scale of equal magnificence. That of the speaker of the House of Commons is $20,000, while the Seargent-at-Arms gets $6,000. Lord Monteagle, as Comptroller-General of the Exchecquer, is in receipt of an annual income of $10,000. The Lunacy Commissioners, of whom there are six, get $7,500 a year. The High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland receives $10,000 per annum. The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is $50,000. The salary of the Lord Chief Justice of England is $40,000; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchecquer, each $35,000; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justices of Appeal, and the Master of the Rolls, each $30,000; the three Vice Chancellors, the common law Judges, and the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, each $25,000. The Judge of the Admiralty Court receives $20,000.

Comparing these with the salaries paid our President, cabinet and foreign ministers, we do not, after all, appear to be such a very evtravagant nation.

REGENERATION.

Sometimes men complain of the doctrine of a regenerated life, as if it was a hard requisition. It is not. Oh, what would not a criminal, who, at thirty-five years of age, found himself stung with disgrace, and overwhelmed with odium give, if in the policy of human society there was any method by which he could begin back again as if he had not begun at all, and with all his accumulated experiences build his character anew? But in the economy of God in Christianity there is such a thing as a man at fifty and sixty years of age, hoary-headed in transgression, deeply defiled, struck through and through with the fast colors of depravity, having a chance to become a true child again. God sets a partition wall between him and past transgressions, and says, "I will remember them no more forever, and I will never make mention of them again." The doctrine of the power of the Spirit of God to regenerate man's fallen nature, and recreate him in Christ Jesus—that is a fact which will stand up in the desolation of the world, sublime, and which every heart should thank God for. And I think there is no present probability that science will take it away from us. Nor is there any prospect that science will change the grandeur of Christian life, namely, the supremacy of love, so that it shall be less than sublime."

VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

CARLYLE'S PROPHECY.—Perhaps the disfavor with which our national cause is regarded in England is parlty explained by the remark recently attributed to Carlyle, viz, "Let America succeed, and England goes to Democracy by express train."

CHURCH VENTILATION.—"Barrels are now made that are called hermetic, because they are tight as if hermetically sealed, to hold petroleum. Some of our churchef seem to be made on the same principle; or if not quite so tight, the sexton does his best to keep them so. 'My brethren,' said a pastor, 'if I were preaching in a barrel, I believe you would put in the bung.' We plead for fresh air in the house of worship.'

CHURCH GOING IN BOSTON.—Chief of Police Kurtz has ascertained, says the *Traveller*, that there are one hundred and four churches and halls opened in Boston, Massachusetts, every Sunday for religious worship, and that the average attendance, as stated by sextons and pastors, amounts to 68,475. The population is 175,000.

THE BIGGEST BUFFALO.—Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, in one of his lectures on California and the Rocky Mountains, related an anecdote showing the degree to which clerical reputation may attain. An old hunter and trapper, at whose cabin he spent several days, and who, in his measure, tried to keep up with the times, in his remote locality, "inquired particularly about the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and declared that of all objects of the remote East, Plymouth church preacher was the most stimulating to his curiosity. "I had rather see him," said the old fellow, "than the biggest bull-buffalo that ever tramped the plains!"

SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The aggregate number of voters in England, in a total population of about 30,000,000, was only 1,268,000, while France, with a population of about 36.000.000, has over 8,000,000 of votes. It is now calculated that only about one-seventh of the adult male population has at present the right of voting.

Rates of Advertising.

	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months
1 Square,	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 "	5 00	6 50	8 00	15 00
3 "	6 00	7 50	10 00	18 00
4 "	7 00	10 00	15 00	24 00
5 "	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column,	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
½ "	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Type used—Nonpareil. Number of lines in a square (solid)—Twelve.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

YOUTH'S.

A SKETCH FOR THE BOYS.

"Here, my little boy, here!"

"Me, marm, did you call me?"

"Yes, you, with the ragged elbows, and torn trowsers, and bare feet that have not had a pair of shoes on them these four months."

"Did you want any thing of me marm?"

"Yes, I want to tell you a story. Sometimes I have little children, crowding around me, coaxing, 'Auntie, tell me a story;' but now I have a story, and want a hearer, so come and listen. O, you are crying; you don't like to have me tell you about your ragged jacket. But don't cry; I know all about it. Your clothes would not look old and ragged, nor those poor, sore feet bare if your mother could help it. Many a time she has covered them with a kiss, when you were a baby; and now they would have nice soft socks and good calf skin boots on them, if her hands could provide them. But no, father is a drunkard, and spends all of his evenings at the rum sellers'; and so she has to work, work every moment to earn bread, and so you have to get along the best way you can for clothes. I suppose you often wonder how it would seem to pull on a long pair of rubber boots, like Harry Hale's, and jump into a two foot snow-bank. But I must tell you my story. Do you know Mr. Alden, who keeps the large factory on the next street?"

"Yes, I often go on an errand for him."

"He was once a boy like yourself, with a drunken father, and with worse times at home."

"How could that be? It's bad enough there."

"Stop a moment, and think what could be worse at your house."

"I don't know, unless mother or the baby was to die."

"It's pretty bad round there this morning, is it?"

"Yes. Mother was washing some clothes for Mrs. Peters, and father was lying on the bed, hollering and thrashing so that the noise waked the baby up; and when mother went to get her milk to give her, father had drinked it up, and the dish was standing beside him empty. When mother saw it she burst out crying, and I felt so bad I came away, and hate to go back."

"Your father drank up the baby's milk; that is bad enough. But don't you think it would be worse if mother was drunk too?"

"Mother drunk! I guess it would."

"Mr. Alden's father and mother were both drunkards. Sometimes when he was a baby he would cry such long times that the neighbors would at last go in to see what could be the reason, and they would find them both so stupidly drunk that all his crying would not arouse them. When he was about three years old his mother died in one of her drunken fits, and he was left to the care of such persons as a drunkard is likely to have in his house. Our heavenly Father who watches over even the sparrows, watched over him, and guided him along the paths he had to walk. He kept clear of drink, and has come to be a temperate and good man. Don't you remember the verse, 'When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up?'"

"Yes, mother teaches me to say that; and 'The Lord is my Shepherd.'"

"What a blessed thing it is to know that we have a Father in heaven, who loves us, and who will save us from all evil! It is because he wishes to do it that he has taught us to pray, 'Deliver us from evil.' He knows just how hard a time you have at home, and he can open ways that you or the wisest person in the world cannot see, to lead you into goodness and happiness. So don't be discouraged, only try to do right yourself, and all will come out right and bright; the time will come, if you look to him for help to bear your trouble patiently, and help mother all you can, when comfort will come instead of pain; and instead of the taunting words of wicked boys, you will be able to earn, by leading a useful life, the respect of wise and good men."

"What kind of a trade do you mean to learn? I suppose you begin to think about it, don't you?"

"I think I should like to be a farmer."

"I hope you will be a temperance farmer, and not drink, and get rum and whiskey to be used on your farm."

"What makes men think they must have it?"

"One reason, they say, is that it is handy to take a jug with them in the hay wagon when they are going a distance from home, especially when they have to boat their hay; but if they would only try coffee they would find it would give them more strength to work."

"I guess Mr. Jackson thinks as you do; for one day I went with his boys over to the island to bring up some salt hay, and he set up making a fire on the beach to make him some coffee."

"Yes, Mr. Jackson is a good temperance man, and I am glad to think there are a good many just such men in town.

"Run along now, my little boy, and help mother and take care of your sister, and sometime bring her over to see me, so that I can tell her a story; and don't forget to pray for dear father."

NO GOOD FROM PASSION.

"Will putting one's self in a passion mend the matter?" said an old man to a boy, who had picked up a stone to throw at a dog. The dog only barked at him in play.

"Yes, it will mend the matter," said the passionate boy, and quickly dashed the stone at the dog.

The animal, thus enraged, sprang at the boy and bit his leg, while the stone bounded against a shop window and broke a pane of glass.

Out ran the shopkeeper, and seized the boy, and made him pay for the broken pane.

He had mended the matter finely indeed!

Take my word for it, it never did, and it never will mend the matter to get into a passion about it. If the thing be hard to bear when you are calm, it will be harder when you are in anger.

If you have met with a loss, you will only increase it by losing your temper.

There is something which is very little-minded and silly in giving way to sudden passion. Do set yourself against it with all your heart.

Try, then, to be calm, especially in trifling troubles; and when greater ones come, try to bear them bravely.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, March 9, 1865.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the northeast corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

REV. J. A. BENTON, } Editors.
" GEO. MOOAR,
" W. C. BARTLETT,
" E. C. BISSELL.

REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

On Appreciating the Special Presence of God.

The presence of God is the life and light of the world. That presence of God, which Christ promises in the gift of the Holy Spirit, is the life and light and only hope of a sinful race. That presence is a sovereignly free presence. It goes where it listeth. Ye hear the sound thereof. But ye know not whence it cometh, or whither it goeth. It is gracious to whom it will be gracious, and shows mercy on whom it will show mercy.

But one thing we do know concerning the law of its coming and going. It will come oftenest, stay longest and work most powerfully where it is most warmly appreciated, and so most earnestly desired.

When after Israel's first great apostacy, God was about to cast them off, Moses went to God with this importunate prayer—"Forgive their sin; and if not, blot me out of thy book." In answer, it was intimated that God might condescend to commission an angel to go with them through the desert. A great many modern people think if they can only have an angel, or some human spirit to go with them, if in the dark valley they can see angelic visitors about them, they will be content. Moses thought as much of angels as be ought to. But they were a poor substitute to him for that special presence of Jehovah, by which the nation had so far been led. Therefore his prayer takes on this increased pleading. "See, thou sayest unto me, Bring up this people: but thou hast not let me know whom thou will send with me. Now therefore I pray thee, show me now *thy* way, that I may know *thee* that I may find grace in thy sight; and consider that this nation is *thy* people," under thy especial leading and favor.

Then it was—when it was evident that this man of God appreciated the special presence of the Almighty and could be satisfied with nothing less—that the memorable and blessed answer was given—"My presence shall go with thee, and I will give the rest."

In a very important and solemn sense, it is true that God will not cast his precious pearl of the Holy Spirit before swine. And when we consider really the facts of our religious world, the comparison will not seem too strong. How precious, how rare, how blessed a gift is that presence of the Comforter, by which the light of the heavens is made to shine into the lost soul. And yet the multitudes of even the Christian communities seem to have no nobler appreciation of it than the swine have of pearls!

Even the members of our churches seem often to value this gift hardly better than do those around them. Ask them, Do you desire the spirit of God to come among us? Yes, they would like it, if he would like to come. But it would not essentially affect them, if He did not come. Life would flow on with nearly as much comfort as ever. They do not get to the point, at which Moses stood when he said—"if thy Presence go not with me, carry me not up hence."

Not till we reach this point, where we feel that we must not, cannot go on any farther, without the reviving presence of God, have we really appreciated, and so invited the Holy One to visit and remain with us. If we can go on comfortably as we are, and have been, if we are contented with his ordinary working, if we would be quite easy with angels or spirits, with a fine new church, or a popular minister, if we can go up into this great California future with just the results of good, which grow out of mines and commerce, and Anglo-American energy, then we may go; not till we feel, feel down in the deepest and tenderest place of our hearts, that we must be saved, saved from sin and hell, shall we duly appreciate that grace of the Holy Spirit, by which men are born into the new and immortal life.

It is then a first sign of that presence, when men and churches begin to hunger and thirst for it. When they begin to speak often one to another, saying, "we cannot live any longer without God's special working," then this new appreciation, and these warm desires are but the shadow which the Blessed Presence casts before it, as it draws near.

As we read over our exchanges, we think we see that God is causing a more adequate appreciation of the Redeemer's last gift to be felt in the hearts of the American church. We shall need it. We need it now. A great revival followed the war of 1812–14. It did much to save us from the perils of that contest. "There seems," says one of our editors, to be a general expectation that a similar state of religious interest will follow the close of the present struggle. It is often expressed here, and often in letters sent here—"What shall be after this war is over, is on many tongues —Shall we have a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit?" The answer to this question will depend on whether we say with Moses—"if thy presence go not with us, carry us not up hence."

PRESBYTERIANS IN BOSTON.—The Presbyterians resident in this city have now ample means for growth in grace, having in all six organized churches, four of these having now settled pastors, viz, one Reformed Presbyterian (Old Side), two of the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church, and three of the United Presbyterian Church. Nineteen years ago the name Presbyterian was unknown in this city.

Friends of America in Scotland.

A copy of the *Annan Observer*, for Dec. 15th and Dec. 22d, has been placed in our hands by one of our readers, who himself hails from old Scotland. It contains, in as many as four or five dense columns, a well reasoned article on "The American War, Its History and the Issue Involved." It disabuses the British mind of its prejudices and objections against the war, and shows very clearly that in spirit and results the war is for Freedom. "Slavery being the real issue involved," it argues that "it ought not to be a question to which side should lie the sympathies and moral support of Britain. Never before had this country such an opportunity of showing that her abhorrence of slavery was purely disinterested. When at such an enormous expenditure of money she freed the slaves of her own West India Islands, other nations said it was a public proclamation of mere boastful beneficence. I believe no such thing. But all the more is the pity that when a noble band in another nation having imbibed our spirit, and who have been struggling for seventy years at fearful odds with that huge slave power, and have at last gained the ascendancy and are maintaining the struggle for freedom to the slave at a price of blood and treasure which Britain never paid—pity, pity that instead of being encouraged and assisted, they have been by a large and influential section of both the press and the public of this country misrepresented, maligned, and ridiculed."

The whole tone of these four columns is eminently intelligent, candid and sympathizing, and their insertion in a Scotch newspaper shows that we have friends in the old and dear island of our fathers.

The swift march and victory of our national arms, and the news of slave state after slave state wheeling into line of Freedom and the adoption of the Amendment which shall abolish slavery in all the Union, and the sight of the old flag on Charleston, and Wilmington, and Savannah—the accomplished fact of subjugation and liberty combined will teach the British public better than our friend's words that some of their vaticinating press and statesmen are not wise enough to control public opinion or lead a nation's policy.

City Tract Society.

The Society met, at the usual time, (the fourth Monday evening in the month) in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, with a good attendance. The report of the City Missionary showed a continued increase of interest in the cause, and in the number of workers. Statements from distributors present gave evidence of an increasing interest on the part of those to whom the tracts are offered, and a greater willingness to receive them, when patience and perseverance on the part of the distributors has proved their sincerity and their earnestness in the work. One stated that he went into a drinking house, on a Sabbath, where he found several persons around the table playing cards. He began to remonstrate with them and offered them some tracts, when one of them arose from the table and addressing the distributor, said: "Sir, I owe you a duty which I am glad to have an opportunity to perform. Several weeks ago you offered me a tract, when I treated you rudely, insulting you in return for your kindness. I now apologize to you for my conduct, and hope you will forgive me." The distributor assured him that he entertained no feelings of resentment, and left him, feeling that that visit had not been altogether in vain. Another related the following: "I went into a place of business, where, on offering a tract to one of the workmen, I was referred to the 'boss.' I then approached the person indicated, who, when he ascertained my business, began to abuse me most terribly, calling me all manner of hard names, advising me to get a pick and shovel, and to throw off my coat and go to work, making myself useful, instead of going round making people unhappy, by giving them such stuff to read as I had offered to him, and finally wound up by ordering me to leave his shop, and never enter it again. I did leave, and with such feelings as would seem natural, under the circumstances; but though somewhat cast down, I didn't feel like giving the work up altogether, at least not without another trial, so pulling the bell at the next house, I was met at the door by a lady, who, when I offered her a tract, and began to speak to her about religion, asked me to come in and take a seat. I found her well pleased to hear what I had to say. She had no well grounded hope in Christ, but felt deeply, as she had long done, her need of him as her Saviour, and as I talked to her of Him, her tears showed plainly the effect my words were having on her heart. Said she: 'You are the only person who has said anything to me upon this subject for five years. I am glad you came to see me. Will you not call again. Do call soon. And pray for me, too.' I left that place, feeling that I had been led there by the spirit of God, and the joy I felt caused me almost entirely to forget the drubbing I had just received."

The Missionary reported having made 285 business calls, 43 visits to families, 16 visits to the hospital, 8 visits to the soldiers at their barracks, attended 35 prayer and six other meetings, provided for preaching nine times, held 144 religious conversations, given away 116 Bibles and Testaments, (furnished by Mr. Buell, the agent of the Bible Society) and distributed 1,656 pages of tracts, and 372 pages and pamphlets.

Preaching on the street is still maintained, and the Young Men's Christian Association were, at their last meeting, induced to take the matter in hand. They have appointed a committee, who will have charge of the business, and who will provide for one service at least each Sabbath.

REV. DR. ORMISTON.—The congregation of the Presbyterian church in Fourteenth street, New York, have made a unanimous call upon the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, Canada, to become associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. McElroy.

The Pacific Railroad and the Freedmen.

In the *Railroad Record*, a journal published in Cincinnati, the necessity of the Pacific Railroad to the Union is vigorously urged. The economy and manifold utility of the great enterprise are set forth. The opinion was hazarded ten years ago in its columns that "the grading of the road would develop more mineral wealth than would pay for its construction." This opinion seems to have been well verified by the astounding results of very meagre exploration in Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, to say nothing of Montana and Arizona.

It is maintained that the emergencies of the case are so great and so peculiar that the Government ought to undertake the construction of the Railroad as a great national work of military defence and national security. To accomplish this, one, two, three hundred thousand Freedmen, might be employed to great advantage. Instead of "locating one hundred miles westerly" in a year, they might build "one hundred miles a month." Bravo! Put Gen. Grant and Sherman on the track and we guess something will be done.

Victory and Comfort in Death.

Died in Clayton, February 10th, of diptheria, Carrie Morgan, only daughter of George and Almira T. Morgan, aged 3 years 5 months and 13 days.

Also, at Clayton, February 20th, of the same disease, Almira T. Morgan, wife of George Morgan, Esq., aged 27 years.

Also, at Clayton, February 23d, of the same disease, George J. Morgan, infant, and only son of George and Almira T. Morgan, aged 10 months and 23 days.

The circumstances attending this severe bereavement, were peculiarly afflicting. The little daughter was first taken sick, and in a few days after, her mother also. The infant son had to be taken from its mother, and cared for by one of the neighbors. Immediately after the death of the little daughter, the father was prostrated also by the same disease, and soon after, the infant child. The father, however, partially recovered before his wife died, so as to be able to be about the house, and attend the funeral. The little boy died three days after his mother, and all were buried in one grave. Thus the father is left alone, bereft of all his little family; and their once happy home is now desolate.

Mrs. Morgan, the wife, was a lady of considerable culture, of a retiring nature, delicate sensibilities, and refined tastes. She was an ardent lover of the beautiful in nature and in art. She was also of a meek and quiet spirit, unselfish, devoted to the welfare of her friends and those about her, patient and uncomplaining under trial, exhibiting the graces of the Christian character in a quiet, uniform and consistent life. She bore her sickness with patient submission to the Divine will. She had for a time, however, strong hopes of recovery. She wanted to live for the sake of her little family, and that she might do more for Christ. "O, I have done so little for Him," she said.

When her little daughter Carrie died, she was quite low and feeble, but she wanted the body brought to her, that she might once more look upon it. It was feared that it might be too great a shock for her, as life seemed even then trembling in the balance, and yet to withhold it might be a greater shock. Accordingly when the body was laid out and prepared for burial, it was brought to her bed-side. She had endeavored to fortify herself for the scene, and was enabled to go through with it with remarkable composure. Gazing calmly and lovingly upon it for a moment, she said: "The darling one; she is beautiful even in death. She looks just like Carrie. It is all well. I give her all up." Not a murmur or a groan escaped her. Her mind seemed to dwell upon the thought of the child's happiness in heaven.

A few days after, it became evident that it was in vain to expect her recovery. At first a cloud seemed to rest upon her hope. "I love Christ," said she. "His character seems eminently lovely to met but I can't tell now, whether he accpts me as his child." This cloud was, however soon dissipated. The 14th chapter of St. John was read to her. At the passage "I will come again and receive you to myself." She said earnestly, "That's what I want, come Lord Jesus, and receive me to thyself." And again, "I go away, and the world seeth me no more, but ye shall see me." She exclaimed, I *want*, I *long* to see Jesus. Shan't I see him? He will let me see him? Don't you think I shall see him?" The reply was, "Yes, those that long to see Jesus, *will* see him in due time." "I do *long* to see him and be with him," she continued. "I don't want to stay here any longer—I have no desire to. I have suffered so much, I wish to be at rest with Jesus." Afterwards, while her eyes were gazing upwards, as if she saw some of the wonders of the heavenly world, she exclaimed "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men. I am going home to Jesus. I think he *will* receive me." Soon after, the physician came in. Taking his hand in hers, she said; "Dr. I am dying. I had hoped to live, but I give it all up. I can hold out no longer. I thank you for your kindness. Are you a Christian, Dr.? You have been so kind to me, that I want to meet you in heaven." Her husband suggested that little Carrie was waiting to welcome her. "Oh yes," she said, "Carrie is there; I trust I shall be there, and you must train little George for heaven." (Little George died two days after.) Then, twining her arms about the neck of her husband, she said: "We shall all be in heaven then; Won't that be delightful? All our little family in heaven then. Don't now, go weeping and mourning for me. Be *cheerful*, be *cheerful*. The separation, at the longest, is only but a little while. We shall meet again." Thus passed away her pure spirit to dwell with the angels.

Little George the infant, and only remaining child, died three days after, and was buried in the same grave with his mother and sister.

With a large brain, he was a finely formed and handsome child. A more beautiful corpse I never looked upon. Dressed in white, with flowers upon its breast, upon which were clasped its finely chiseled hands, its skin shone like alabaster, though white as the purest marble, more beautiful than ever came from the sculptor's hand.

It was an affecting scene, as we stood around the uncovered coffin after the funeral service, sadly lingering to gaze upon this beautiful bud of being, nipped by the frost of death. The father stood there also, the central figure of that tearful group of sympathizing friends. Having but just buried the wife and daughter, he was now about to part with the only remaining child, and the last of his family. Lifting his eyes, which had been transfixed upon the form of his beloved child, and glancing for a moment around upon the spectators, and then back again upon the child, he said in a conversational tone, with an effort to suppress his emotions, "This is a hard trial. This is the last of my little family! now, all torn from me. I had hoped to live to enjoy many days of happiness with them. But that hope is blasted now; but I do not repine. God's goodness and sustaining grace have been wonderfully manifested to me in my affliction. Christ never was so precious to me, as he is now. I am greatly comforted by the hope of meeting this little boy and his mother and sister in heaven. That they are now there together, I have not a doubt. And I expect to meet them there, and to see all their beauty reproduced and spiritualized, and to enjoy their society there, which has been so sweet to me here. And now what wait I for, but to go and be with them. Yet I am willing to do God's will, whatever it may be, and think I can say, with a submissive spirit, "Thy will be done." This was said in a subdued tone, and with an effort to suppress deep emotion. All hearts were touched, and every eye filled with tears. Verily rich are the consolations of religion in the hour of trial. "Blessed are they who put their trust in Him."

W.

Christian Commission Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20th, 1865.

REV. C. P. LYFORD:—Dear Brother—Yours of December 22d is the last received. I am glad to hear of your prosperity and prospects in the work of the Commission. We are needing every dollar you can secure in aid of the immense work on our hands. There are now *two hundred and seventy-five men in the field*, five hundred and fifty busy hands at work dispensing to the soldiers and sailors, *and our treasury is empty*. A little over $5,000 was the balance at the opening of the new year, while there *never was such a winter's work before mortal Christian men*, as that now offering to us in every field. Words are poor to describe it as the facts present it to those who see it with their own eyes.

The earnest urgent demand coming to us from Savannah, very soon to be followed by, indeed, already in anticipation, coming from Wilmington, N. C., the wants of the valley work, where now we have chapel stations in all quarters, in the Tennessee field, and most emphatically in our great fields of Maryland, D. C., and Virginia connected with the combined forces operating against Richmond, is appalling, in view of an empty treasury. The heavy drafts for stores and publications, and every thing in preparation, have left us with too little in hand for the prosecution of the work on the scale of the demand. As yet, however, we have not slackened, and hope not to be driven to the necessity for doing so, but rather to be able as the time draws on for the end of the war, to increase and extend, and use, not lose the grand opportunity given us.

We have now one chapel station within *six miles of Richmond*, on the New Market Road, and the blessing of God rests on it wonderfully. The first day the chapel was crowded, and has been every day since, and God's seal was set to the work in the very first meeting. Amongst other evidences of it let me tell you of one somewhat peculiar.

A German had been conscripted, had deserted, suffered much, as a prisoner—by mistake—and when released had entered the Union army. For fear of losing his life if taken captive, he had enlisted under an assumed name. Serving in the extreme front, he was peculiarly exposed. The first day's service in the New Market Road Chapel, he attended and was deeply convinced of sin. An invitation was given to those wishing prayers for their conversion, to come forward. The German went forward, trembling. While a delegate was instructing and encouraging them to go at once to Christ. One was taking down their names with their Companies and Regiments, so as to know where to find them, and follow up the work began. The German took him aside and told him with the deepest emotion about his change of name, and added, that "amongst de beeple of Gott I vant to go py de name I was called py vrom a child. I vant my true name wrote in de Book of Life." Of course he was not long in the dark. He came out as bright as California sunshine, as happy as a bird, and as full of love. His simple, childlike expressions of love and joy delighted everybody. In one meeting he said. "I used to laugh at dem tings—and I find fault wid every ting—I find fault wid de breachers—some was too tall, some was too short—some was too big, some was too little. I likes none at all. But now dey just suit me. I love dem all. I love dis house. I love de vord of Gott, and I means to serve de goot Lord all my life long."

At Point of Rocks, the Chapel proves too small for the daily crowds, and another 60x40 feet is, by this time, up there. *A hundred at a time* remain for inquiry and instruction after service.

At City Point, an immense chapel was dedicated last Sabbath evening. Rev. Edward Hawes of this city, preached the sermon. The crowds there, and the power of God amongst them, seem even more marked than at Point of Rocks. So everywhere at all our chapel stations from which we hear.

God bless and prosper you.

Yours,
WM. E. BOARDMAN, Secy.

An Arminian Statement of the Difficulty.

It is popularly supposed that when the Calvinistic doctrine of Divine Foreordination is softened into that of Foreknowledge, the difficulties of the great problem are removed. Dr. Nadal, a Methodist writer, in a review of "Whedon on the Will," after doing that work the credit of solving many problems as to that stubborn subject, adds the following confession:

"The only difficulty then remaining is found in the simple circumstance that the events foreknown, following the perfect prescience of them, cannot be other than they were foreknown to be. This is a difficulty of considerable *practical* importance. We may relieve ourselves of it as often and as soundly as we will, its shadow still remains, and we feel we must wait for another state of being, with its greater spiritual and intellectual breadth, before it will entirely cease to embarrass us. Still we rest assured that our trouble is one of the imagination and not of the logical faculty.

The *real* hitch, therefore, in regard to foreknowledge, is not in its relation to human freedom. It lies elsewhere, and is the Gordian knot of theodicy. It is the question, how an infinitely wise and holy being *could consent to create* free moral agents with the absolute foreknowledge that sin was to be the result. On this question we may speculate ingeniously and even eloquently and plausibly, but, in our opinion, Jehovah here hides himself from man, and he alone can disclose his own secret."

That is to say, the difficulty lies in the execution of the Divine purpose to create and circumstance men as they are created and circumstanced. That is the exact difficulty. And it is a difficulty just as great for the Arminian as the Calvinist. When he comes to state it, as Dr. Nadal does, he is obliged to state it precisely as the Calvinist states it. But are we mistaken in thinking that our Methodist brethren are rather apt to convey the impression among the people that this "shadow" remains only over the orthodox faith, that this "difficulty of considerable *practical* importance" is not a difficulty to them, and that the threads of this, "the Gordian kind of theodicy," so tight and fast to us, lie all untangled in their system of doctrine? The truth is, Arminianism too often sees the difficulty, but ignores it.

Book Notices.

HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS. By Christopher Crowfield. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1865. For sale by A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

We have read the most of these papers as they appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and were prepared at least with an opinion respecting them before we saw them in book form. It is a readable book of course. It is full of fine suggestions on a topic that ought to lie very near all our hearts Californians, at least, will bear a little more indoctrinating on the subject of home and the family. There are some things in the book which we do not receive without a query, especially in the last paper on "Home Religion," but startling things are to be expected from a writer of so much freshness and originality. Mrs. Stowe is doing good service for the world with her pen. We believe in "Woman's Rights" so far, to say the least, that a woman of such ability has a right to be heard, even on the low principle that "might makes right."

The California Youths' Companion.—This new paper for youths, thirteen numbers of which have been published, is taking its place among the papers of this coast as one of the needed and welcome things. Its name is in its favor, reminding one of the old *Youths' Companion* of hallowed memory. It is got up in good style, beautifully illustrated, and seems well adapted to meet the end which it proposes: to entertain, instruct and benefit the children and youth. In looking over one or two numbers, we saw articles in favor of Sabbath observance, of temperance and of honesty, all of which virtues should be kept constantly before the youth of this State. This being the only paper of its kind published in California, it ought to receive the patronage which it deserves, and has reason to expect. To clubs it is furnished at the low rate of one bit per month. Some of our Sabbath-schools have already subscribed for packages of it. Let Smith & Co. receive that encouragement which will enable them to make of this paper a publication that will be worthy of the enterprise of our growing State.

—A new Agricultural and Family paper has been undertaken in this city, called "*California Rural Home Journal*." The proprietors are T. Hart Hyatt & Co. It makes a neat appearance, and is well filled with interesting matter.

From the Hawaiian Kingdom.

[Concluded from last week.]

MAKAWAO, MAUI, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
January 16th, 1865.

This is all that I designed to say of the *Bulletin's* own correspondent's communication, but on seeing his letter of December 10th, I think I may as well say something more, with my eye on the statements of this writer. I will not conceal that I feel under some obligations to this gentleman for his synopsis "of the principal acts introduced and likely to pass," as the Legislature having declined a very fair offer of the *Advertiser* to print its proceedings, the doings of this body have been as little known to the public as though they had taken place in another kingdom. What the writer says of the *Advertiser's* having quarrelled with the House, is simply false. Of the superior industry of the Legislative Assembly of which he speaks, there is no evidence whatever. The doings of former Legislatures have been seen and read of all men. Of this, *nothing*. That there were some intelligent and decent men among the members, I believe to be true, but as a body of men, I judge they were very far inferior to most former Legislatures. Many of the members are grossly intemperate, and it is said of some that they were frequently intoxicated during the sitting of the body. The member from Makawao, (also, one of the members from Lahaina) was a criminal up to a short time before election, when he was pardoned by royal clemency *solely* that he might run as our candidate. The new Constitution is welcome to all the praise it may claim for bringing forward the members of this Legislature. Its acts speak for themselves, especially the first: "1. An Act to license Distilleries;" and "2. An Act to license Dance Houses." In other words, an Act to increase the cause of contentions, thefts, and murders; and 2, to pave the way to the unlimited indulgence of the basest passions of the human breast, and to lead to poverty, disease and death. When the other doings of this body shall be known, I may speak with you again on the subject.

To give you some idea of the change effected in the loss of privilege among the Hawaiians, I will state that at our election in January 1, 1864, there were some 400 votes cast at Makawao. This was under the old Constitution. In September of the same year, but under the new Constitution, there were less than 100 votes. I think I have seen it stated as evidence, that no wrong was done the people, that they were quiet under the supposed infliction. I do not thus read it. Their quietude is rather owing to the influence of the Gospel, teaching them forbearance under the influence of wrong doing. Excuse me for saying so much of the correspondents of one of your city papers. The reason of my doing so you will see, in its enabling me to say more of the wrong done the people by the act which deprived them of their good Constitution. It is our earnest prayer that the King, misled, as I believe, by interested and unworthy men, in the character of ministers, will soon restore to his people, their God-given rights, and witness the happy effects of a simple act of justice on a confiding people.

More I have to say, particularly of the prospects of our people as agriculturists, and of the Female Seminary established the past year at this place, but these I defer till, if spared, I will write you again.

Your brother in the work of the Lord,
D. S. GREEN.

Acknowledgments.

By resolution of the Permanent Committee of the Gen'l Asso. of California on Home Missions, it has been made the duty of the Treasurer to acknowledge in the PACIFIC all sums paid into his hands to aid the American Home Missionary Society.

The same will appear in the *Home Missionary* in due course of mail. But it is believed a more prompt announcement will be gratifying to the friends of the cause in California, and perhaps awaken interest not otherwise secured.

All contributions for the American Home Missionary Society made in California should be sent to J. W. Clark, N. E. corner of Clay and Front streets, up stairs.

In pursuance of the above the Treasurer has to acknowledge the receipt from the Third Congregational Church, San Francisco, of $100.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

DEDICATION OF THE GREEN STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This chapel was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on last Sabbath at 3 o'clock P.M., the Rev. E. G. Beckwith preaching the sermon, and the Rev. J. A. Benton offering the dedicatory prayer. The Rev'ds Kinsley Twining and J. E. Benton also took part in the services. The chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity, many standing through the entire service. Mr. Beckwith's text was in the one hundred and twenty-second Psalm, first verse, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go up to the house of the Lord." His subject was, *The Pulpit as an Educating Power*. He illustrated the various ways in which the pulpit acts upon men for their instruction and profit, and at the close, vigorously applied the subject to the hearts and consciences of his hearers.

After the dedicatory prayer, Mr. Benchley made a statement concerning the past history and present prospects of the society, and closed with an appeal to the congregation to raise the sum of seven hundred dollars to meet the balance of bills due for furnishing the building. The plates were then passed and the sum of three hundred dollars collected.

The Rev. J. E. Benton now took the stand, and announced that there were six individuals who each would be one of twenty to make up the balance. Mr. L. B. Benchley, Mr. Ira P. Rankin, Mr. John Taylor, and Messrs. Stiles, Twining, Dana, and others, followed with similar or larger offers, and the whole amount was speedily made up.

The result was very gratifying to all concerned, and a spur given to the young church which was quite to the *point*.

The singing, by a volunteer choir, mostly from the congregation, was of a high order, and all the exercises eminently appropriate and profitable.

The services in the evening were attended by a congregation numbering about two hundred persons, and the chapel which appeared well by day light, appeared, if possible, much more pleasant and cheerful by gas light.

This church is now well under way, and rapid progress is hoped for and expected.

ENCOURAGEMENT AT OAKLAND.—Signs of spiritual good are very apparent in the congregation of the First Congregational Church in Oakland. Several hopeful conversions have taken place, especially in connexion with the "Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies." The prayers of parents and friends, and of all Christian people in our State, is earnestly solicited, that a great and widely extended work may commence and go forward in that most important community.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson still continues daily religious services in the Congregational Church, with encouraging success. We understand that a number of persons have united with the church —how many we know not. We should rejoice exceedingly to see the good work spread over our entire community. We greatly need an extensive revival of God's work. Ministers need it; church members need it; the unconverted need its blessed and saving influence.

SANTA CRUZ.—The Congregational Church and Society of this place a few Sabbaths ago extended to the Rev. W. Frear, who has been supplying them the past year, a unanimous call to become their Pastor, which he has accepted.

The same week on Friday evening his house was filled to overflowing by his congregation and friends who enjoyed a delightful visit and left behind them a generous donation of useful articles, not forgeting silver and gold, amounting in all to some one hundred and thirty dollars.—*Sentinel.*

YREKA.—Rev. A. C. McDougall, pastor at Yreka, commenced a protracted meeting at that place on New Year's eve, beginning with a watch-night meeting. The meeting was protracted about three weeks. During the time precious souls were converted, backsliders reclaimed, and the Church quickened. Thirty-nine joined the Church in all—nearly all on probation.—*Advocate.*

CONFIRMATIONS.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Hill, Lord Bishop of British Columbia, confirmed some seventy-five persons in Grace Cathedral, in this city, on the 28th ult. Seven clergymen assisted.

NAPA.—The town is blest with an excellent school, under the management of Rev. W. S. Turner, with two good preachers, Rev. Mr. Vedder, Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. Maclay, Methodist, some thinking the latter a "choice" man. And as evidence of the esteem in which the latter dominie is held, they have made up his loss in household goods caused by the burning of the parsonage, and rebuilt the parsonage, and have it nearly ready for occupancy. The congregation is so large in the M. E. Church that some think they will have to take out one end and enlarge the building.—*Cor. Advocate.*

A GOVERNOR'S LECTURE ON PALESTINE.—Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, Governor of Washington Territory, lately delivered an able and interesting lecture, says the *P. C. Advocate*, in the M. E. Church in Portland, in behalf of the Christian Commission.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

NEW CHURCHES.—We notice in our exchanges, received by our mail, several new churches: one at Southville and Cordaville, in the neighborhood of Southboro, Mass.; one in Worcester in connection with the Summer street chapel; one at Rio, Wis., of nine members; one at Normal, the location of the State Normal University of Illinois, of twenty-seven members. An independent church also was organized in connection with the Illinois street Mission in Chicago, by a Council to which Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Dutch Reformed and Congregationalists were invited. The Presbyterians said it would be really a Congregational church, and so the Dutchmen and Puritans organized it together.... A new church is urgently needed in E. Boston, and two new ones are talked of in Springfield, Mass.; to one of the churches in the latter place, 144 persons were joined in the year 1864. At no time were so many churches springing up as now. The independent basis with the Congregational fellowship seems adapted to the work of national evangelization.

REVIVALS are reported in the South Church, Brooklyn, Illinois street Mission Church, Chicago, Monson Academy and Conway Academy, Mass.... In Hartford, Conn. signs of deeper religious interest multiply... Forty persons have found hope in Millburn, Ill., fifty in Hartford, Wis., and at Ft. Atkinson, Princeton, Dover, Amboy, Newton, in the same State, the Lord is refreshing his people.... Forty persons have been hopefully converted in Camden church N. Y.

THE CHURCHES IN CHICAGO.—The first Congregational church in Chicago is only thirteen years old. But the correspondent of the *Independent* says:

> Our Congregational people in this city have a "big job" before them this season. The Plymouth Church is to go on with its fifty thousand dollar building; the New England Church is also to build a permanent house of equal expense, on the Washington Park; the Union Park Church, which is thriving finely under the tri-pastorate of the Seminary professors, is planning either to build or enlarge; while the First Church, which had determined to enlarge and build a tower, generously postpones this project so as to help the Plymouth Church to the amount of many thousand dollars, while they are to build an edifice for a mission school and church at an expense of $10,000. Then the seminary building, which will cost thirty thousand dollars—twelve thousand of it having been provided for by Willard Keyes. Esq., of Quincy—is to be pushed forward."

—The Rev. Henry Foster Burder, D.D. has expired at the patriarchal age of eighty-two. He was the eldest son of George Burder, author of the celebrated "Village Sermons." Twelve years ago, when he resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church at St. Thomas' Square, Hackney, he had held that office for nearly fifty years, having been one of the successors of Mathew Henry

JACKSON, MICH.—Rev. George H. Coffey of Saugerties, N. Y., is about to remove to Jackson, Mich., to take charge of the Congregational church in that very prosperous young city. Mr. C. received a unanimous call, and a salary of $2,000. He is on principle attached to the church polity of the Pilgrims, is an eloquent speaker, an energetic man, and is well calculated to be a representative man in that enterprising peninsula. His field of labor is a highly important one, he will be the right man in the right place.

OTHER CLERICAL CHANGES.—Rev. George Bushnell, late of Waterbury, Conn. has accepted a unanimous call from the First Congregational Church in Beloit, Wis.... Rev. Dr. Edward Strong, has accepted his call to the South Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Mass.

—The Payson church at East Hampton, during the last year raised $5,010 for benevolent purposes.

—Bangor Theological Seminary received during the year 1864 toward its further endowment $33,886, I. Washburn of Worcester, and W. H. Fogg of New York, gave $10,000 each.

Presbyterian.

REUNION IN INDIANA.—We copied from the *Evangelist* lately a statement that only eight feeble New School churches have rival Old School churches in the same places in Indiana. The *Presbyter* says there are twenty at least. It says:

"The reunion of our church in Indiana would enable churches to become collegiate and secure ministers in forty places, that are now vacant, or very seldom supplied. Reunion in Indiana would enable the same number of ministers to preach to at least forty per cent. more hearers than at present, and to at least fifty congregations that are vacant, or that enjoy but a partial supply of preaching."

REVIVALS.—God has been pleased to bless the church in Des Moines, Iowa, both temporarily and spiritually. One thousand dollars has been raised, by which a debt of long standing has been paid off, and some needed improvements in the church been made. The Sabbath school has greatly increased; and lately God has been pleased to pour out his Holy Spirit upon us, and a goodly number have been awakened and led earnestly to inquire, "What must I do to be saved?" Several have found Jesus, and are rejoicing in a good hope.... A season of great religious interest has just been enjoyed by the Noriton and Providence churches, in the second Presbytery of Philadelphia, the Rev. H. S. Rodenbourgh pastor. The services on Thanksgiving day were preceded by deep religious feeling in the congregation, which was developed as fully as day. Not less than thirty persons were found to be desirous of the prayers of God's people for their salvation. The number was afterwards increased to more than fifty.

AURORA, IND.—The *Christian Herald* reports an interesting revival as in progress in our church at this place. Daily meetings have been held for a week and with increasing interest. The church is greatly revived, and from fifteen to twenty have attended our inquiry meetings.

FOURTH AVENUE CHURCH, NEW YORK.—As a token of their increased ability, and their respect for a beloved pastor, Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., at a late meeting his salary was raised to $5,000. When he first came among them it was but $4,000; but his people, seeing the remarkable growth of the congregation under his charge, have awarded him—as was most just—an allowance of back pay sufficient to make it equal to $5,000 a year ever since he became pastor of the church. After the first of May, it will be $6,000. This is most gratifying evidence of external progress. But best of all, the spiritual interests of the church, are also prospering in an equal degree.

THE WAY THEY KEEP THEM.—The pastor mentioned in this item is the one, who has been called by the Howard Presbyterian Church in this city.

The First Presbyterian Church, on Henry street, have recently advanced the salary of their pastor, the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, $2,000, making it $6,000. They also presented him with a New Years gift of $1,000, and offered him leave of absence for four months, to be spent in Europe or elsewhere, as best suited him, his expenses being paid and his pulpit filled by the society. Mr. R. came to Brooklyn five years ago, a young and enthusiastic laborer, and he has extended his congregation and built up his church by constant and faithful labor, under which he has finally so far reduced his strength as to require recuperation.

LANE SEMINARY.—Lane Theological Seminary, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, has just received a donation from a friend amounting to $10,000, to be applied to enlarging the library of the Seminary.

—The Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., has contracted for the erection of its new house of worship, with a firm in Philadelphia, at a cost of $122,000.

Statistics of our Insane Asylum.

INSANE ASYLUM, Stockton, Feb. 27, 1865.

EDITORS PACIFIC, Gentlemen: Dr. Tilden, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, requests me to forward you the following statistics:

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1864, was 604. Since that time forty-three have been admitted, thirty-three were discharged, thirteen have died, and one eloped. Whole number in the Asylum 614, of whom 463 are males and 151 females.

Very respectfully,
J. A. VANCE, Clerk.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The end hastens. Sherman and Sheridan and Grant are describing a triangle to include Richmond and the rebel army, and none of the angles are *right* angles for the panic-stricken followers of Davis and Lee, but are all becoming very *acute*.

The latest intelligence informs us that the gallant Sheridan has started again in order to coöperate with Sherman, and perhaps form a junction with him upon some important artery of the confederacy. But his first junction was with Early, if we may credit the reiterated statement of deserters and refugees, and bad enough for Early, he was not expecting the hero of the Shenendoah, and was captured with his entire force of 1,800 men. Charlottesville, on the Richmond and Lynchburgh railroad, was also taken. Sheridan has 15,000 cavalry with him, and it is thought that his orders lead him by way of Lynchburgh to meet Sherman.

Gen. Joe Johnson has taken command of the forces opposed to Sherman, Beauregard having been superseded. But it is doubtful whether the confederacy can bring sufficient power to bear against Sherman to check him in his course. The report appears to be confirmed that he has made a junction with Porter at Fayetville, N. C., which is ninety miles from Wilmington.

The inhabitants of Columbia, S. C., having fired upon our soldiers when they were quietly marching into the town after its capture, Gen. Sherman ordered it burned.

We captured 450 cannon at Charleston.

Fort White, below Georgetown, S. C., has been captured by our troops.

The rebels seem to be withdrawing their forces from the west side of the Mississippi, with the intention of concentrating them in the vicinity of Mobile.

Heavy battles may be fought now, any day, in North Carolina, or for the possession of the South Side railroad at Richmond, or for the possession of Mobile.

A digest of the President's message has been received. It offers no new points.

MARRIED.

In this city, March 2d, by the Rev. J. Henry Brodt, at the residence of James B. Peck, Uriah Nelson, of Port Douglass, B. C., to Anna H. Smith, of Buffalo, New York.

In this city, March 6th, by the Rev. J. Henry Brodt, Samuel E. Oakley to Mary J. Jones, both of San Francisco.

In this city, March 5th, by the Rev. H. Goodwin, at Grace Cathedral, Walter J. Johnson to Jane, youngest daughter of Wm. Bowden, both of San Francisco.

In this city, March 5th, by Rev. ·. M. McAllister, John F. Hutchinson to Frances E. Walsh.

In this city, February 25th, by the Rev. J. D. Blain, Wm. W. Fisher to Martha Thompson.

In this city, February 27th, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, W. G. Bartletts to Harriet M. Johnson.

In this city, March 1st, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, Capt. Henry M. Butler, of this city, to Catharine Trenholm of Trenholmville, Canada East.

In this city, February 25th, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, John Evans to Alvina S. Graves, both of this city.

In this city, March 2d, by the Rev. Dr. Cheney, James H. Ham to Hattie H., daughter of A. P. Brown.

In Vallejo, February 22d, by the Rev. A. W. Peck, Wm. H. Bennett to Nellie Boynton, both of Vallejo.

At Oakland, March 11th, by the Rev. Benj. Ackerly, at St. John's Church, Wm. Kirk Whitney of San Francisco, to Carrie A. Stimson, of New York city.

In Sacramento, February 22d, Charles Cadwalader, of Sacramento, to Mary Q. Finley, of Auburn.

In Sacramento, February 22d, James R. Wheat to Carrie S. Valleau.

In Sacramento, February 25th, John Hanlon to Sarah Russell.

Near Jackson, February 5th, John B. Batchelder to Maria Thompson.

In Folsom, February 22d, William D. White to Eliza D. Thomasson.

In Napa City, February 18th, Ozro Haskins to Elizabeth Stark.

In Napa City, February 18th, Jacob Carlock to Mrs. Martha A. Carson.

Near Rockville, Solano county, February 15th, Jas. Gilmore to Mrs. Nettie Roberson.

In Virginia, Nev., Feb. 27th, Henry Holloway to Sarah Ashing.

In Yolo county, February 28th, Newell Corbin, of Sacramento, to Gertie R. Latham, of Yolo county.

DIED.

In this city, February 13th, George Louis Reynolds, aged 5 years 5 months and 14 days. February 26th, William Henry Reynolds, aged 3 years 8 months and 16 days; children of George Louis and Eliza Geneveive Reynolds.

In this city, February 25th, of inflamation of the brain, Mrs. Mary A. Clayton, wife of H. J. Clayton, aged 41 years.

In this city, February 27th, Catharine Ann, daughter of Timothy and Margaret Crowley, aged 11 months and 27 days.

In this city, February 27th, Charles Herbert, son of Cornelius B. and Betsey Pease, aged 2 years 2 months and 19 days.

In this city, March 1st, Stephen W. Comfort, late of Philadelphia, Pa.

In this city, March 1st., Henry Montagu, son of M. G. and Margaret Upton, aged 1 year 3 months and 18 days.

In this city, February 2d, of croup, G. W., son of W. N. Smith, aged 7 years.

In this city, March 2d, Samuel Marx, aged 12 years.

In this city, March 1st, Henry H. Hawkins, aged 63 years.

In this city, March 2d, Mary Elizabeth Redding, daughter of George C. and Mary W. Redding, aged 20 months.

In Somersville, Contra Costa county, February 24th, of phrenitis, or brain fever, Emma Edwards, aged 23 years, a native of New South Wales.

In Somersville, February 27th, Robert, only son of Alexander and Jesse Riddock, aged 1 year and 10 months.

In Somersville, March 2, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander and James Riddock, aged 7 years.

In Somersville, March 4th, of brain fever, Agnes, daughter of James and Agnes Easton, aged 13 years and 6 months.

In Somersville, February 26th, at the Cumberland House, Willie, only son of Rowland and Agnes Lewis, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Contra Costa county, February 26th, Wm. M. K. Lewis, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On board steamer Yosemite, February 25th, on the passage from Rio Vista, to this city, J. C. Fordyce, of Rio Vista, a native of Fayette county, Pa, in the 64th year of his age.

In Sacramento, February 27th, Victor, son of W. W. Upton, aged 4 months.

In Ophir, Nevada, February 20th, Captain Stephen Jellerson, aged 66 years.

In Sierraville, January 27th, Christopher John, son of Joseph Enscoe.

In Virginia, Nev., February 26th, Mrs. Frank Hereford, aged 31 years.

In Sacramento, March 2d, Myron H. Blue, a native of New York, aged 35 years.

In Mazatlan, February 21st, J. B. Bayerque, of the firm of Pioche & Bayerque, of this city.

In Guaymas, Mexico, February 13th, of consumption, Oscar M. Briggs, aged 26 years. [Watertown, (N. Y.) papers please copy.]

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl.	14 50 @15 00
Do Superfine	13 00 @14 00
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb.	4 50 @ 4 75
Wheat, ℔ 100 lb.	5 00 @ 5 25
Oats, choice, ℔ 100 lb.	3 00 @— —
Barley, ℔ 100 lb.	3 10 @ 3 25
Beans, ℔ lb.	— 3½@— 5½
Potatoes, ℔ lb.	— 3 @— 3½
Hay, ℔ ton	30 00 @32 50
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord	7 — @ 8 —
Beef, on foot, ℔ lb.	— 6 @— —
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ lb.	— 14 @— —
Sheep, on foot, ℔ lb.	— 2½@— 4½
Hogs, on foot, ℔ lb.	— 10 @— —
Hogs, dressed, ℔ lb.	— 14 @— 18
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb.	— 18 @— —
Do China, ℔ lb.	— 11½@— 13½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ lb.	— 21 @— 23
Do Rio, ℔ lb.	— 21 @— 22
Tea, Japan, ℔ lb.	— 70 @— 80
Do Green ℔ lb.	— 50 @— 85
Carolina Rice, ℔ lb.	— 14 @— —
China Rice, ℔ lb.	— 11½@— —
Coal Oil, ℔ gall.	— 62½@— 75
Candles, ℔ lb.	— 18 @— 23
Ranch Butter, ℔ lb.	— 35 @— 40
Isthmus do ℔ lb.	— 30 @— 37½
Cheese, California, ℔ lb.	— 22½@— —
Eggs, ℔ doz.	— 42½@— —
Lard, ℔ lb.	— 22 @— 25
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb.	— 22 @— 25
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	— 15 @— —

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS
STRENGTHENING PLASTERS

Have the compactness of kid leather and the flexibility of a silk glove. They are becoming appreciated by an intelligent public. They have restored the withered hand, removed the unsightly hump, cured varicose veins and external aneurisms. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm or upper portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other nervous affections and cramps, for heart affections—in all cases they have to be used to be properly appreciated.

As strengthening plasters, and for skin diseases, especially moth of the skin (lichen), and all unsightly discolorations, they are unsurpassed. In affections of the kidneys, in nervous diseases, stitches and epilepsy, in pains of the back, of the chest, and in tic doloreux and rheumatism, applied over or near the part where the pain is felt, their application is attended with the most satisfactory results.

THOMAS ALLCOCK & CO.,
"Brandreth Building," New York.

W. F. BRANDRETH,
OFFICE AT
CRANE & BRIGHAM'S,
San Francisco.

Sold by all Druggists. dec8-6m

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,
A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsam or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the Hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your Hair is thin, try it, if scurfy try it, if harsh try it, if lusterless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their Hair through life. For sale by all Druggists. Agents for California, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco. mh9-2t

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and giving rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents Sold everywhere.

feb9-1m Redington & Co., Agents for California

OAKLAND SEMINARY,
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.

The seventh year of this Institution commenced on the 9th of January, 1865. Competent and experienced teachers fill each department of study. This school affords the advantages of a thorough English course; the Ancient and Modern Languages, Calisthenics, Gymnastics, Music, and all the Ornamental Branches. For Catalogues containing full information, please address

Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.

Catalogues can be obtained at the bookstores on Montgomery Street, San Francisco. mh9-tf

DRAWING PAPER
WAREHOUSE.

Drawing Papers, and Drawing
MATERIALS,
In every variety, including
WHATMAN'S ROUGH DRAWING,
Especially adapted to painting in
WATER COLORS.

☞ A liberal discount to Teachers, and the Trade.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers,
413 and 415
Sansome, corner Commercial Streets.
mh9-tf

GREAT TRIUMPH!
STEINWAY & SONS
Were awarded the
First Prize Medal
AT THE
Great International Exhibition in London,
Over the two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos entered for competition from all parts of the world.

The special correspondent of the New York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway & Sons' indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger, and more to the point than that of any European Maker.*"

A constant supply of the above superior instruments can be found at the Agent's,

M. GRAY, 613 Clay Street.

Piano Tuning,
Done by a first class workman, from Steinway & Son's Factory, New York.
feb2-tf

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

These Shirts are too well known, both on the Pacific Coast and the Eastern States to need any comments; a trial will satisfy the most fastidious. A full assortment Gent's fine Furnishing Goods.

S. M. H. WARD & SON,
387 Broadway, N. Y. 323 Montgomery St., San Francisco
an5-3m

THE
RUSSELL & ERWIN
Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE
of every description.
Nos. 106 and 108 Batttery Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Jobbers and Country Merchants supplied upon the most favorable terms.

☞ Orders promptly and carefully executed.

We are also Agents for the sale of
Lillie's celebrated Wrought and Chilled Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, and Bank Locks.

The experience of years proves them to be the best Safes in the world.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1864. jan5-tf

JAMES. W. COX,
(Successor to COX, WILLCUTT & CO.)
IMPORTER OF
LEATHER
AND
FINDINGS.
—AGENT FOR—
Kirby & Co's TANNERY,
Santa Cruz.
No. 422 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb9-tf

GAZLAY'S
PACIFIC MONTHLY.

This new and first-class Monthly Magazine is published every month, at 34 Liberty Street, New York, and sent to the Pacific States by the steamer leaving New York on the 13th of the month, in advance of date of publication. Every one in the Pacific States and Territories should take an interest in the success of the PACIFIC MONTHLY—aside from its local character and worth, it is the cheapest Magazine published. We will send the PACIFIC MONTHLY to any address in the United States, for ONE YEAR, *postage pre-paid*, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A-HALF IN GOLD.

DAVID M. GAZLAY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
34 Liberty Street, New York.

☞ Specimen copies of the PACIFIC MONTHLY can be seen at the Office of this paper.

☞ Dealers supplied by WHITE & BAUER, News Agents. San Francisco; or the American News Company, 121 Nassau Street, New York. feb9 istf

STEPHEN S. SMITH,
LUMBER DEALER,
Market Street, at intersection of California.
Oak, Ship, Plank and Timber, Ash, Hickory,
Black Walnut, Cherry, Spanish Cedar,
MAHOGANY,
White Wood, Maple, Eastern Pine, Hickory Axles and Wagon Poles.
june16-3m

STEEL
COLLARS

Light as Linen, and white as snow; readily cleaned with soap and water; have been worn for the last three years in preference to any collars, both in Europe and the Eastern States. For sale at

S. M. H. WARD & SON'S,
387 Broadway, N. Y., 323 Montgomery St., San Francisco
jan5-3m

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.,
GROCERS,
505 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,
Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries a Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.
Goods delivered at any point within the city limits
mh9-tf

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $750,000.
OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
—o-o—
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
—o-o—
JONATHAN HUNT, President. A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUIS McLANE	Wells, Fargo & Co.
W. C. RALSTON	Bank of California.
J. G. KITTLE	DeWitt, Kittle & Co.
A. L. TUBBS	Tubbs & Co.
J. MORA MOSS	Pres. S. F. Gas Co.
S. C. BIGELOW	Bigelow & Bowman.
ABM. SELIGMAN	J. Seligman & Co.
H. CARLTON, Jr.	436 California Street.
J. B. THOMAS	619 Front Street.
L. B. BENCHLEY	L. B. Benchley & Co.
WM. SHERMAN	W. Sherman & Co.
L. SACHS	L. & M. Sachs.
JAMES DEFREMERY	Pres't S. F. Savings Union.
JOHN G. BRAY	Bray Bros.
J. B. NEWTON	J. B. Newton & Co.
H. L. DODGE	Dodge & Shaw.
D. STERN	L. Strauss & Co.
HERMANN MICHELS	Michels' Building.
FREDERICK BILLINGS	Montgomery Block.
J. G. KELLOGG	Kellogg, Hewston & Co.
A. G. STILES	S. A. Wood & Co.
H. F. TESCHEMACHER	Ex-Mayor.
G. H. HOWARD	Howard's Building.
M. P. JONES	Randall & Jones.
ALFRED BOREL, N. W. cor. Jack'n & Montgy sts.	
WM. NORRIS	Secy. Cal. S. N. Co.
WM. T. COLEMAN	W. T. Coleman & Co.
H. M. NEWHALL	H. M. Newhall & Co.
MOSES ELLIS	Moses Ellis & Co.
MORTON CHEESMAN	402 Montgomery St.
J. WHITNEY, Jr.	Cal. Steam Navigation Co.
A. T. LAWTON	Pres. Gould & Curry Co.
EDWARD MARTIN	Cashr. Hibernia S. & L. Co.
CHARLES MAYNE	Belloc Freres.
ERWIN DAVIS	late Banks & Davis.
P. L. WEAVER	Moses Ellis & Co.
F. L. GOLDSTEIN	Goldstein & Seller.
W. A. DANA	Dana Brothers.
F. W. BROOKS	late G. J. Brooks & Co.
LLOYD TEVIS	3 Court Block.
A. B. FORBES	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
JONATHAN HUNT	Pres. Pac. Ins. Co.
J. O. EARL	cor. Mont. and Jackson.
SAML. J. HENSLEY	Oregon S. S. Line.
ELIE LAZARD	Lazard Freres.
JOHN WIGHTMAN	Wightman & Hardie.
G. W. BEAVER	Jas. Patrick & Co.
WM. SHARON.	
ADAM GRANT	Murphy, Grant & Co.
ALPHEUS BULL	410 Front Street.
S. M. WILSON	Attorney at Law.
D. J. OLIVER	318 Washington Street.
JABER HOWES	Geo. Howes & Co.
WM. ALVORD	W. Alvord & Co.
H. HANSSMANN	Consul for Prussia.
A. HAYWARD	San Mateo.
MOSES HELLER	M. Heller & Bro.
WM. SCHOLLE	Scholle & Bros.
D. W. C. RICE	Redington & Co.

SACRAMENTO.

EDGAR MILLS.......D. O. Mills & Co. | I. LOHMAN, Lindley, Hull & Lohman, Sacramento.
C. T. WHEELER.......Booth & Co.

STOCKTON.

T. R. ANTHONY.......Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

MARYSVILLE.

J. H. JEWETT.......Decker & Jewett.

PORTLAND OREGON.

J. C. AINSWORTH...Pres't Oregon Steam N. Co. | W. S. LADD.......Ladd & Tilton.
WM. SHARON....Agent Bank Cal., Virginia City.

oct22

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Purify the Blood.

To cure us when we are sick, the medicine we use must purify the blood. Consumption would never take away our dearest ones, if purgation with Brandreth's Pills had been sufficiently repeated during the attacks of Influenza, Colds and Coughs. Because the tubercles are a deposit from the blood, which Brandreth's Pills surely remove. Cancer, Canker, and all eruptions of the skin, are from impurities of the blood which would be entirely prevented if Brandreth's Pills were used in full, purifying doses, when our health is first broken by colds, rheumatism, billious affections, dysentery and other causes. Headaches and fevers of all kinds, even bowel affections, pains in different parts of the body, are all the consequence of matters retained in the blood beyond the time nature designed.

Brandreth's Pills, promptly used, even in a single dose of three, four or five, often suffices to produce a permanent cure, and the impurities brought away are the best evidence of the great sanitary qualities of the Pills. Old age will be slow in his approaches, and his advance will be easy by the use of these Pills, which appear to aid the vital powers, and seems designed by nature as the natural medicine of man.

The Value of the Brandreth's Pills depends upon their wonderful power in strengthening the principle of life, and weakening the principle of disease, and finally expelling it from the body. Let us consider the subject carefully—would disease affect us if our blood were pure? Then in proportion that BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood they tend to restore health. The very action upon the system which BRANDRETH'S Pills possess, convince all who use them that they remove only the impure humors. For if they took any of the healthy fluids from the body it would be weakened. But the contrary is the case.

Brandreth's Pills are composed of the simplest vegetables; singly they have little or no effect, but in combination they are of wonderful power in eradicating disease, and have won themselves the just name of "Universal Remedy."

They Cure Dyspepsia, Reduce, Lessen and Expel the Principle of Disease.

DR. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, R. I., says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine confirms his belief that in very few instances would the Physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease"

MR. LOUIS C. VOGT, publisher of the *Morristown Banner*, says in that paper, in the month of January, 1863, over his own signature, that this noble medicine, Brandreth's Pills, cured him of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other medicine and advice which he had tried had proved altogether useless for his relief; and, further, that their effect is so pleasant that a child would not complain.

But their merits are well known; in full doses there is no surer purgative; in smaller ones they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness, and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who were deemed incurable until this blessed medicine was used.

It is now well known that the BRANDRETH PILLS have cured thousands of hopeless and helpless persons, even when the first physicians had pronounced them beyond all human means of relief. It is now not only well known that the BRANDRETH PILLS *do cure*, but it is also understood *how* they cure,—by their purifying effect on the blood, they restore the body to health.

Principal Office for BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, BRANDRETH BUILDING, New York.

W. F. BRANDRETH,
Office at CRANE & BRIGHAMS, San Francisco.
For sale by all respectable dealers in Medicine.
-dec8-6m

MUSIC STORE.

J. T. BOWERS,
No. 131 Montgomery Street, near Bush,
Importer and Dealer in
PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Sole Agent for
HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S
PIANOS,
Who have received Premiums for the past twenty years for making a first-class Instrument.
dec22-1stf

Towne & Bacon,
536
CLAY STREET
DO
YOU
WANT
CARDS,
CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,
Or any description of Printing neatly executed? Send your orders to TOWNE & BACON, 536 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff and you will be satisfied with the quality of the work, and the price charged for it.

SAN FRANCISCO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in March, 1861.
Capital and Surplus,.. ......$250,000.
ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,
In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W. BURR,
ROBERT TURNER,
L. A. BOOTH,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,
H. H. HAIGHT,
WM. BOSWORTH,
J. DE LA MONTANYA,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
O. L. SHAFTER,
EDWARD HULL,
JAMES H. CUTTER,
R. B. WOODWARD,
E. F. NORTHAM,
GEO. J. BROOKS,
JOHN VAN BERGEN,
BENJ. D. DEAN,
J. P. BUCKLEY,
GEO. C. BOARDMAN,
CHAS. MAYNE,
GILES H. GRAY.
J. H. RUTENBERG.

GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
P. McSHANE, Sec'y. ja7

A BENEVOLENT — HOME INSTITUTION.

FIREMAN'S FUND
Insurance Company,
No. 238 Montgomery Street.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000,
Fully Paid in Gold Coin.
20,000,
The Greatest Amount taken on any One Risk.

S. H. PARKER, President.
CHARLES R. BOND, Secretary. oct27

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

Organized in Conformity with the Laws of the State of California.

IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES of any amount not exceeding $20,000 in any one risk, upon Buildings, Merchandise, Incomes, Vessels, and Cargoes in Port, and other Personal Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire; also, the Lives of Persons at home and abroad; and Vessels, Cargoes, Freights, Specie, and other Insurable Property, and Interest against the Perils of the Seas, Inland Navigation and Transportation, on as favorable terms as any other responsible company.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid in United States Gold Coin.

Office, 630 Montgomery St.

Directors.

J. W. Britton,
E. Crowell,
Geo. S. Mann,
C. S. Hobbs,
Joseph Galloway,
Chas. R. Peters,
H. W. Bragg,
C. W. Hathaway,
G. R. Carter,
J. Everding,
C. G. Hooker,
R. S. Cutter,
K. C. Eldredge,
J. W. Towne,
John N. Risdon,
J. B. Stetson,
Joseph Peirce,
H. H. Schafer,
H. C. Leo,
Wm. Horr,
P. Sather,
C. N. Felton,
J. F. Rohe,
F. W. Macondray,
W. Holdredge,
Geo. Plummer,
H. Casebolt,
Samuel Adams,
J. G. Giles,
Thos. Dillon,
Jas. Morison,
W. F. Bowne,
Joseph Ringot,
W. T. Garratt,
Michael Skelly,
C. B. Knowles,
J. D. Arthur,
A. C. Teitman,
E. Durkin,
Wm. Irelan.

G. S. MANN, President.
W. HOLDREDGE, Vice President.
A. C. NICHOLS, Secretary.
W. A. GROVER, M.D., Medical Examiner.

Money to Loan. dec22-tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

F. E. WEYGANT having sold his entire interest in the Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well-known

"INTERNATIONAL,"
Jackson Street, above Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.

BARBER SHOP ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

☞ Free Cold and Warm Shower Baths for the Guests of the House.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House, FREE OF CHARGE. mar8

HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMships will be despatched in the month of MARCH:

GOLDEN CITY, W. F. Lapidge, Capt., March 13th.
CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Capt., March 23d.
SACRAMENTO, Wm. H. Hudson, Capt., April 3d.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. punctually,

FOR PANAMA

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

J. PEIRCE,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
THE LARGEST, FINEST,
AND
Best Selected,
STOCK OF
FURNITURE
AND
BEDDING
Ever Offered in San Francisco!

And having been purchased and paid for previous to the late FALL IN GOLD is now offered at

Unparalleled Low Prices!!

Presenting to parties about to purchase, an opportunity never before met with, to supply themselves with FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AT REDUCED RATES.

10,000 CASE GOODS!

Packed suitable for shipping, to which the attention of the TRADE IS INVITED.

J. PEIRCE, IMPORTER,
415, 417, 419,
CALIFORNIA STREET
Corner of Leidesdorff.
dec8-tf

JOHN TAYLOR,
512 and 514 Washington Street,
Importer and Dealer in
DRUG AND CHEMICAL
GLASS WARE.
ALSO,
Assayers Articles and Chemicals,
SUCH AS
Assay Balances, Crucibles, Furnaces,
Muffles, Retorts, Cupels,
And a full supply of
ACID AND CHEMICALS,
ALSO,
Photographic Materials.

Having correspondents in England, France and Germany, as well as the Eastern States, and importing direct, customers can rely upon reasonable prices and good articles.

Receiving direct from the manufacturers, LADD & OERTLING, London; BECKER & SONS, Antwerp, their celebrated ASSAY and BULLION BALANCES, and from Germany, PLATNER'S SUPERIOR BLOW PIPE CASES, making the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered on this coast.

Goods carefully packed by experienced hands to ship to any of the Pacific States, or coastwise.

JOHN TAYLOR,
512 and 514 Washington Street.
dec1-tf

SEEDS!

Just Received at
SILVESTER'S
New Seed Store,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front.
Fresh Grass
AND
CLOVER SEEDS,
CONSISTING OF
Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy,
English Rye Grass, Red Top,
Orchard Grass, Bent Grass,
Mixed Lawn Grass, Millet,
White and Red Clover.
10,000 lbs. New Crop
OF
PURE ALFALFA.

Also, in constant receipt by every Steamer, FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT and FIELD SEEDS, of all varieties, which are offered at wholesale or retail, at lowest market rates. Orders by mail or express, will receive prompt attention.

Address
GEO. F. SILVESTER,
317 Wahington St.
dec15 tf

SEEDS!

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY.
FARMERS', MECHANICS'
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
306 AND 308 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. M. NEWHALL. J. O. ELDRIDGE
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
Salesroom Fireproof Brick Building,
Corner of Sansome and Halleck Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS:
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.
WEDNESDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, French Goods, etc.
NOTICE.
Mr. GILBERT PALACHE has an interest in our business from this date.
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.
San Francisco, January 3. 1865 feb2-t

PROF. JOHN JONKHEYM'S,
High School Building,
Powell, near Clay Street.
EVENING SCHOOL,
In French and Spanish,
Commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, January 30th, and every evening in the week except Saturday.
French, from 4 to 6. Spanish, from 6 to 8.
German, from 9.
Tuition for the term of 3 months, $15 in advance.
Pupils received at all times.
fe2-3m

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the College must present to the Faculty testimonials of good moral character from their teachers or other reliable persons; and those who are admitted from other Colleges, are expected to produce certificates of admission in good standing.

For admission to the Freshman Class, candidates are examined in the following studies: Latin Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard's; Andrews' Latin Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries, first five books; Cicero's Select Orations; Virgil's Bucolics, and the first six books of the Æneid; Latin Prosody and Composition; Greek Grammar, Crosby's; Crosby's Greek Exercises, through; Xenophon's Anabasis, first five books; Greek Testament, the two Gospels, Luke and John; the Greek Accents; English Grammar; Elements of Rhetoric; Geography; Higher Arithmetic; Algebra to Quadratic Equations; and the rudiments of French and Spanish.

No candidate will be admitted to this Class under the age of fourteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

The Examination will take place on TUESDAY, of Commencement Week, June 6th, or at the beginning of the College year, August 2d.

These terms of admission are published for the information of those who may be engaged in various parts of the State, or elsewhere, in preparing to enter the College. mh2-istf

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
BENICIA.

On the 15th of October, 1864, MISS ATKINS resumes, after a year's absence, the control of this Institution, and hopes, with renewed health, energy and care, on her part, and with the assistance of her old corps of well known and thoroughly qualified teachers, to make the school worthy of the patronage of a discriminating public.

This Institution has never been sold, or its ownership transferred; but it was rented for one year, with the special understanding that its character and identity should be preserved. The period of rent has expired; and on MISS ATKINS' return to the school, it becomes established on a more permanent basis than ever before.

The Discipline, Regulation and Course of Study of the School are such as have been published, annually, in its Catalogues; or, materially, such as are found in the best regulated Seminaries for Young Ladies.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Board, Lights, Washing, Family Care	$50.00
PER MONTH OF FOUR WEEKS.	
Academic Course	85.00
Music—with use of Piano, for Practice	10.00
Vocal Music—Private Lessons	8.00
Languages—Ancient and Modern	4.00
Painting—and Special Lessons in drawing	8.00

Payment, in all cases, quarterly in advance

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

MISS M. ATKINS.......PRINCIPAL.
MISS J. A. RAPPLEYE,......ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

MISS J. A. RAPPLEYE, MISS CARRIE A. SMITH,
MISS SALLIE G. KNOX, MISS LIZZIE FISK.
Assistant Pupil.

MUSIC.

PROF. J. TRENKLE.......Piano
PROF. P. PIODA.......Vocal Music, Piano and Guitar
MRS. MARY EMMA PIODA..Vocal Music and Piano
MISS R. WOODBRIDGE.....Assistant Teacher Piano.

LANGUAGES.

PROF. P. PIODA....French, Spanish, German, Italian and Latin

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

FREDERICK A. BUTMAN.

☞ The Spring Term opens January 4, 1865. jan5-3m

NAPA YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

The next Session of this School—located in the healthy and beautiful town of Napa, will commence

Tuesday, January, 3d, 1865.

The course of Study is thorough and comprehensive. Pupils can enter the Seminary at any time, and boarders will find it a retired and pleasant home.

For further particulars, apply to

MISS M. S. McDONALD, Principal.

dec29-is3m

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Boys 14 years of age,
Fourth Street, between Jefferson and Grove,
OAKLAND.

The next session of this School will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1864.

MISS MARY A. DOYLE,.......PRINCIPAL.

Among the various establishments in California, there is not one especially conducted for young boys. Miss Doyle's School at Oakland is designed exactly to meet this requirement, where the pupils will receive not only the very best instruction in the solid branches and accomplishments, but, being under the constant supervision of the Principal, they will be trained in habits of obedience, order, and politeness, so necessary to success and happiness in life.

The health of the pupils will receive particular attention, and their diet and clothing be cared for as if under the watchful eye of a parent.

The location is eminently healthy, with plenty of ground for exercise.

An accomplished teacher of French, who is a native Parisienne, is a member of the household, and the French is at certain portions of each day prescribed as the only medium of familiar conversation.

TERMS—payable invariably in advance, $30 per month, for board, washing and mending, and tuition in the English branches, vocal music with French inclusive.

In the case of very young pupils, who require special personal attendance, a small extra charge of $5 per month will be made for the same.

Instrumental Music and Drawing taught in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

No deduction for absence or sickness, save for one month.

$4 per month, or $1 per week for day pupils.

REFERENCES.

Reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen. Those in *italics* have had children under the care of the principal:

Rev Prof. Durant, College of California, Oakland.
Mark Brumagim, Esq., Banking house of Brumagim & Co., San Francisco.
Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Oakland.
E. D. Wheeler, Esq., Attorney at Law, corner Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco.
George Kellogg, Esq., of the firm of Flint, Peabody & Co., San Francisco. jan12-tf

OAKLAND ACADEMY,
A Select Classical and English Boarding and Day School,
Ninth Street, below Broadway,
OAKLAND.
Rev. DAVID McCLURE, A. M., Principal.

The Academic Year is divided into two terms of five months each. The first term commenced on the second Monday of July, and the second term on the second Monday of January.

Having limited the number of scholars, the Principal, who has had many years of experience in teaching at the East, and in this State, pledges his entire time and personal attention to those committed to his care, that he may secure for them a thorough preparation for business or for College.

While the mental and moral culture of the students will be most earnestly sought, it will be no less the aim to give constant attention to bodily exercise and for the formation of such habits as will secure and preserve health.

Except in special cases, no pupil under twelve years of age will be received; nor need any apply, unless it is his purpose to give prompt obedience, and conform his habits to the regulations of a well-governed Christian family.

EXPENSES:

Board, lights, washing, tuition, etc., per month	$35.00
Tuition for day scholars	6.00

No extra charge for Vocal Music and Modern Languages.

Drawing and Instrumental Music at Professors' charges.

Each student will provide himself with his own bed linen, towels and napkins. jan19-3m

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC,
SANTA CLARA.

THE twenty-second semi-annual session will commence JANUARY 12, 1865.

The Preparatory Department of this Institution affords excellent opportunities to youth desiring to prepare for College or for commercial pursuits, and the Collegiate Department furnishes instruction to the extent of a thorough Classical and Scientific graduating course.

Students from a distance will reside with the President of the University, excepting those who have special permission to board elsewhere, and be under his supervision at all hours.

Board, tuition, and washing, for session of five months, *payable in advance*, $165.

For further information, address Rev. E. BANNISTER, D.D., Santa Clara. dec22-2m

THE FARM.

THE SEA.

Grandly sublime, and beautiful,
  Confined, yet ever free;
A mirror for creation, is
  The swiftly bounding sea;
Symbol of Him who gave its laws,
  Whose fiat made the band,
Where proudest wave is ever stayed,
  By fragile ropes of sand.

The grand "old sea" is beautiful;
  Upon its heaving breast,
The sea gull sits as quietly
  As in her peaceful nest;
In graceful sweep its tramping surge
  Breaks forth in solemn roar,
Where sparkling spray with ruby touch,
  Dissolves upon the shore.

The sea is grand and beautiful;
  Its tinge at morning light
First gilds the rounded horizon,
  As day comes forth from night;
And Sol at eventide turns back
  The flashings of his eye,
To paint upon the ocean sheen
  The glories of the sky.

This grand "old sea," so beautiful,
  Saw the first morning star,
And heard the matin anthem shout,
  Come pealing from afar;
Still young, as at creation's dawn,
  Unchanged its dancing wave;
Its bosom still, the urn of time,
  Eternity its grave.

The countless powers of earth and sky,
  Have never marred the sea;
Age palsies not its moving step
  Its billows still are free;
The storm cloud's rage, the tempest's wrath,
  Are ruffles on its face;
Like morning mist they pass away,
  Nor leave behind a trace.

O! matchless sea, so beautiful,
  Fit emblem of the Lord,
Who made your coral groves for life,
  By His omnific word;
An hour will come, a trump will sound,
  Down in the jeweled caves,
Whose mystic summons thence will bring
  The dead from out thy waves.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

The subject of making good bread was pretty thoroughly discussed in the *American Agriculturist* last year, by various correspondents. But as we can scarcely have too much light on such a subject, we publish the following plain and practical hints contributed by a lady who has always made her own bread, and made it good, for years:

"Of course we want good flour to begin with, and I always want some good potatoes, and hops also. Then I make what I call 'stock yeast,' which I always take care to keep on hand, as it will keep good from four to six weeks—and I have kept it eight, but think it better not quite so old—it is easily done. It is made as follows: Boil two or three handfuls of loose hops in two quarts of water, one and one half hours, then strain the liquor on two tablespoonfuls of flour previously wet with cold water, to prevent its lumping; stir well and let it stand until milk warm. Add two thirds of a cup of yeast, let it ferment twelve or fifteen hours in a warm room, then bottle for use. Any sweet hop yeast will do to start the above, after which brew before you are out, and start from the same. Shake this yeast well when wanted to use.

I then make a ferment which I use to raise the bread, as follows: Wash clean, and boil soft, say two quarts of potatoes, mash fine with one half the quantity of flour while hot, reduce with cold water so as not to scald, add half a cup of stock yeast and let it ferment eight or ten hours or until it begins to fall at the top, when it is ready for use. It may be strained before or after fermentation. I usually strain it through a colander. It will be about as thick before fermentation as dough prepared for fritters. We may use any quantity of this we choose, as it has no bitter or unpleasant taste, of course the more we use, the quicker the bread will rise. This will keep in cold weather about two weeks, in summer not as long. Yeast and ferment should always be kept in a cool place ready for use; freezing or scalding will entirely destroy their virtue.

In the evening I lay my sponge, using one third ferment, one third water, one third milk—if I have it, if not, two thirds water—and a little salt. Cover with a cloth and let it stand in a warm place until morning, then knead until it works free of the hands and board. Let it rise again in the pans and bake. The sponge should be made a little too soft to mould, but the more flour is used the longer it will take to rise; in summer it should be made quite stiff. It should always rise until it has a delicate, silky touch to the hand, or until it begins to fall at the top, which is always a sure test. If worked too soon, the bread will be tough and dark colored, if baked without kneading, it will be coarse grained, while that which is thoroughly kneaded has an opposite appearance. A good loaf will always be fine grained, still very light and showy. I always keep my bread when cold, in a stone jar, then it does not get dry.

I have been married six years, have always done my work unless I was sick, and during that time I can safely say I have not failed one time out of twenty-five to have my bread all right. I have not used the value of half a pound of saleratus, and have never lost my stock yeast.

Out of curiosity I tried the hot bricks as recommended by "Hatt," in the July number last year. The bread was sweet, but not so bulky by one-fourth, coarse grained, and not as good nor handsome—if I may use the expression—as if kneaded the second time, and I am quite sure it did not go as far. I think it better to use a little more 'leaven' and not quite so much force, at any rate I felt nearer 'Paradise' when I had seen the last of it and replaced one of my loaves on the table."

SELECTED RECIPES.

To Cure Hams.—To every sixteen pounds of ham take one pint of pure saltpetre. Pack in a clean old cask, sprinkling the salt between the layers of meat. Dissolve the saltpetre and pouring it over the whole, adding sufficient pure water to cover. Soft water is best. Let them lie *under* the brine six weeks, then smoke.

Rice Balls.—Take the waste pieces of steak or baked meat, chop fine and season well with salt, pepper, cloves, or cinnamon. Wash rice and mix with it, then tie up in cloths to shape balls, and boil one-half hour, and serve with drawn butter.

Snow Custard.—Make a rich custard; eight eggs to a quart of new milk; a gill of sweet cream; a little salt; and flavored with lemon, nutmeg, orange, or rosewater; boil until just thick, and lay in a dessert or pudding dish with a whip over the whole. Serve as you would a pudding.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Scald the milk, and stir in the sifted meal to make a batter not very thick. Then add two spoonsful of flour, molasses to your taste, a little salt, lemon, nutmeg, or cinnamon, and bake two hours and a half. Made in this way, it is quite as good as when made with eggs.

Splendid Johnny Cake.—Take one quart of milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of flour, Indian meal enough to make a batter as thick as pancakes. Bake quick in pans well buttered. Eat warm with butter or milk. Those who have not eggs will find they are very good without. The milk should be sour, or buttermilk.

Codfish Toast.—Shred it fine and soak; when the water is well drained, have a piece of butter as large as an egg, melted and hot. Stir into the fish a handful of flour to absorb all the water and then lay it into the hot butter, stirring it well about five minutes, then lay it upon the platter, pepper, and send it up. This some prefer to any other mode of preparation.

To Fricassee a Chicken.—Cut it in pieces, jointing it well, and boil it tender with a slice or two of pork cut fine. When nearly done, add half a teaspoonful of pepper and salt to just season it. When tender, turn off the water, and then add half a pound of butter, or nearly that, and let it fry a while. Then take out the chicken and stir in two or three spoonfuls of flour previously dissolved in water, and add the water from the chicken. Let it boil, and pour it upon the chicken on the platter. This makes a superior dish, and needs no vegetables but mashed potatoes.

To Remove Ink Spots.—A domestic receipt for extracting ink spots from colored articles of linen, wool and similar fabric. It is simply to rinse the part so stained in fresh milk as often as necessary until the stain disappears. As a finale, wash out the milk in pure rain water.

To Make Water Soft.—If you are troubled to get soft water for washing, fill a tub or barrel half full of wood ashes, and fill it up with water, so that you may have lye whenever you want it. A gallon of strong lye, put into a kettle of hard water, will make it as soft as rain water. Some people use pearlash, or potash; but this costs something, and is very apt to injure the texture of the cloth.

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

BELGIUM.

A very interesting report on the situation of Belgium has recently been made to the English Government. It is written by one of those diplomatic agents whose mission is especially, nowadays, to acquaint their governments with the industrial progress and mechanical improvements attained by the nations among whom they reside. As it would be impossible for us to publish in full the report of the English agent, we will sum up its conclusions.

Belgium—free, peaceful and devoted entirely to commercial and industrial purposes—seems to be a happy country, and the example it gives to the world is worth imitating. Its population—dense and laborious—certainly turns to the best account the multitudinous advantages presented by the soil. They are free from such a heavy public debt as that of their neighbors, the Hollanders. The continuous increase of the national wealth and revenue has kept pace with a steady decrease of public taxes and the national debt. The district of Waës is a marvel of agriculture, looking, as it does, for miles and miles, like a delicious garden, and the valleys of Samfre and Meuse exceed in industrial activity the most renowned manufacturing districts of England. Nowhere can there be seen, in such a narrow space, so many factories.

The population of Belgium averages four hundred and twenty-five inhabitants per square mile against three hundred and seventy-seven in England. The whole population is four million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand inhabitants, and the budget of public expenses amounts to a little more than $48,000,000, being about $10 per head. Out of these public expenses about $20,000,000 does not come from the people, but are provided for by the resources of the national domain—railroads, etd.; in short, the taxations of every description amount to $28,000,000 per annum, say about $5 60 per head, while the burden in England is not less than $14 80 for each person.

Belgium some years ago resolutely entered the arena of free trade, and her industrial processes deserve the commendation and imitation of the world, while the products of her manufactures have found new markets and enlarged every year the field of their operations.

The railroads are owned by the State, and yield a net income of $8,000,000 annually.

The floating debt of Belgium in 1850 was about $200,000. It is needless to remark that it ceased to exist many years ago. At the same time, the funded debt amounted to $176,000,000. That debt has been reduced by $43,500,000, owing to a sinking fund established for the purpose of gradually extinguishing the public debt. That public debt can not exceed to-day £136,000,000.

The public income is derived from the following sources namely: The direct imposts on real property, personal taxes, duties on imports, and taxation on certain articles of home production.

What is called by economists indirect imports furnish forty-four per cent. of the whole revenue of Belgium, and the direct imports thirty-one per cent., which show that labor and real property support two-thirds of the taxes, and furnish two-thirds of the public revenue.

That the arrangement of taxes is no more equitable in Belgium than anywhere else we are not prepared to say, as is contended by Mr. Barron, the British agent, to whom is due the report from which we have borrowed the above statements; still, we are inclined to believe that the *unity of imports* is a desideratum to every country, under whatever form of government. A single income tax is certainly a progress toward which all people are tending; and when it is realized, it will work a new era in the history of political science and civilization.—*Stockholder.*

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS.

We extract the following interesting statistics of the fluctuations of gold at New York from the *Journal of Commerce*:

We have been asked repeatedly to bring forward all the changes that have occurred in gold since it first sold at a premium, in the beginning of 1862. This, of course, is a work involving much labor, and we trust that the result will be appreciated by our readers. The banks suspended on the last of December, 1861. During the year 1862 the highest quoted premium on gold was 37, and this was in October of that year. In 1863 the highest premium was in February, the quotation reaching 172, the par being represented by 100. In 1864 the heaviest advance began in June, the gold act taking effect June 21st. The advance was quite rapid, and gold reached the highest point July 11th, when it was quoted at 285. Our table shows at a glance the highest and lowest quotation each month for the last three years. We shall continue the quotations daily to the end of each current month, and then repeat the summary in form as here given:

	1862.		1863.		1864.	
Month.	*Lowest.*	*Highest*	*Lowest.*	*Highest*	*Lowest.*	*High't*
January ..	par	to 105	134	160	151	160
February..	102	104	153	172	157	160
March....	101	102	139	171	159	169
April.....	101	102	146	159	166	187
May	102	104	143	155	168	190
June.......	103	109	140	148	189	251
July	109	120	123	145	222	285
August ...	112	116	122	129	231	262
September	116	124	127	143	185	255
October...	122	137	140	156	189	229
November	129	133	143	154	209	260
December	130	134	147	152	211	244

Commerce on the Pacific.

We have advices from the West Coast of South America of a late date. The most important item of intelligence is the new Custom House Regulations of Chili. They were to have been enforced on the 19th of November ultimo, excepting those contained in the sections relating to import and export duties, and storage dues on goods reshipped, which formerly were free from those warehouse charges which imported goods alone paid; these will begin to operate on and after May 1, 1865. The coasting trade, which was before the exclusive privilege of Chilian vessels, was to open to vessels of every nation on and after November 19th ultimo, the date of the operation of that part of the new regulations. The charges on vessels, that is to say, anchorage, tonnage, light, and Port Captain's dues, are all abolished from the same date. The 118 different articles, which the laws still enforce until May, 1865, declare free of import duty, will be reduced to 29 by the new laws. By the latter, all foreign merchandise is subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. on valuation, with the exception of those which will pay a lesser per centage of duty, which are 306 articles, of which 278 will pay 15 per cent. 11 will again pay 2 per cent., and 17 a specific duty, while by the old enactment yet in force, 11 articles also pay 2 per cent., 6 pay 6 per cent., 7 pay 30 per cent., 15 pay specific duty, foreign flour and wheat pay 25 per cent., and samples 10 per cent. on valuation. Anoud, Milipulli, Valdivia, Coronel, Taicahuano, Tome, Constitucion, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Huasco, Caldera, and Mejillones are declared ports of first rank, and can be entered by all vessels to discharge and load every species of cargo, while the other minor ports are only open to those vessels which have received their dispatch for such minor ports from one of the principal ports. These regulations will have an important bearing on the future course of trade, especially between that section and our Pacific possessions, which has already grown to very respectable proportions. Among the imports at San Francisco from Chili are considerable quantities of Barley of a superior quality, and Flour, besides a variety of other commodities of more or less importance, and there is now a fair prospect of a material increase of traffic between the two sections.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

Assay Office at New York.—Gov. Pollock, the Director of the Mint, opposes the talked-of conversion of the assay office at New York into a branch mint. In his opinion "San Francisco is the commercial and economical point for the coinage of the precious metals produced from the mines of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, while the parent mint in Philadelphia occupies the same position in regard to the Atlantic States." He also states that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, "the assay office in New York received, in gold bullion, $1,584,825 06, and, in silver, $291,551 98; fine gold bars stamped at that office, 1,812—value, $1,589,751 27; silver bars, 1,947—value, $173,308 64; total value of gold and silver bullion, $1,876,377 04." The following statement is made of the operations of the office during the past ten fiscal years:

Period.	Fine gold bars. Value.	Fine silver bars. Value.	Total Value.
1854........	$ 2,888,059 18	....	$ 2,888,059 18
1855........	20,441,813 63	....	20,441,813 63
1856........	19,396,046 89	$ 6,792 62	19,402,839 51
1857........	9,335,414 00	123,317 00	9,458,731 00
1858........	21,798,691 04	171,961 79	21,970,652 83
1859........	13,044,718 43	272,424 00	13,317,142 43
1860........	6,831,532 01	222,226 11	7,053,758 12
1861........	19,948,728 88	187,078 63	20,135,807 51
1862........	16,094,768 44	415,603 57	16,510,372 01
1863........	1,793,828 16	158,542 91	1,952,318 07
1864........	1,539,751 27	173,308 64	1,713,059 91
Total..	$133,113,361 93	$1,731,225 33	$134,844,617 26

—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Important Revenue Decision.—In a recent sale in New York, through a broker, of merchandise, amounting to $20,000 for gold, it was claimed the tax of one-eighth of one per centum on $25 could be paid in legal tender treasury notes. The collector insisted upon the payment of gold or its equivalent. The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue having been requested, he replied that the question to be determined was not in what medium the tax shall be paid, but upon what basis it shall be computed, adding:

"If you have sold goods for $20,000, payable in currency or in coin, then this sum is the measure of the value of the goods sold; but if you sold the merchandise, stipulating to receive $20,000 in gold, which is itself an article of purchase and sale, the value of gold must first be ascertained. If $20,000 in gold happens to be worth $40,000 in the legal tender currency, the latter sum expresses the amount of goods sold. The par of $50 being thus ascertained, is payable in Treasury legal tender notes.

THE
PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!
THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
D. HEWES,
STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Having complied with the Law fully,

BIGELOW & BROTHER,
General Insurance Agents,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE
INSURANCE.
Capital Represented,
$15,000,000!

CALIFORNIA DEPOSIT, $525,000.

OFFICE:
N. W. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.... $3,400,000
Hartford Insurance Co., Hartford.............. 1.500,000
Security Insurance Co., N. Y.. 2,000,000
Phenix Insurance Co., N. Y.... 1,000,000
Arctic Insurance Co., N. Y.... 600,000
Washington Insurance Co..... 600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford.

☞ Policies issued on Freights, Cargoes and Treasure, to and from all parts of the World. Also, Voyage War Risks taken on Hulls. Particular Average covered on imperishable Merchandise.

Losses payable in United States Gold Coin.

BIGELOW & BRO.,
AGENTS,
N. W. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
[mh2-1y]

T. H. HATCH & CO.
(Successors to Wm. Elder & Son.)
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale of
DAIRY PRODUCE,
319 Washington St., bet. Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

dec8-tf

THE "FLORENCE."

This new Sewing Machine makes Four distinct Stitches! Feeds the work either way! Sews from thin to heavy goods without change of tension! Has no springs to get out of order! Is the most rapid sewer in the world! Is strong and simple in construction, and will do a greater range of work and with less trouble and change than any other Machine.

☞ The Florence has taken each and every Premium awarded to Family Sewing Machines at the Fairs held on this Coast in 1864!

These Machines are for sale by
J. L. Polhemus,............190 J Street, Sacramento.
Geo. Vincent,.............................Stockton.
F. Terstegge & Co.,......................Marysville.
T. Fogg,.....................................Oroville.
J. R. Cleaves,..............................Placerville.
R. B. Handy,.....................................Yreka.
P. Reichling & Schland,..............Mokelumne Hill.
Mrs. C. Grove,.............................Santa Cruz.
Henry Jackson,.............................Watsonville.
Geo. Gillis,......................Carson City, Nevada.
J. Parrish & Co......................Portland, Oregon.
N. O. Parrish,...............................Salem, "
Mrs. C. Monell,..............................Dalles, "
M. Wollheim,..........................Guaymas, Mexico.

Do not buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the FLORENCE.

SAMUEL HILL, General Agent,
111 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
jan5-3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
Notice to Families.

We would respectfully call the attention of all Families who are without a SEWING MACHINE, to the importance of having one. Our highest priced machine will pay for itself, twice over, every year, (and they will last, with careful usage, twenty years,) in the saving of time alone, for a woman can do as much work in ONE HOUR, with one of our machines, as TWO CAN DO IN ALL DAY, BY HAND-SEWING.

The fame of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, is wide-spread, having taken the premium at the

World's Fair in London, in 1862,
And at the Great
World's Fair in Paris, in 1861,

And as a further proof of the entire satisfaction which the WHEELER & WILSON Machine gives, is, that for braiding, it cannot be equaled. It is remarkable for its evenness of stitch, and beauty of finish.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery Sts.,
june28-tf San Francisco.

NOW IS THE TIME!
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 624 Clay St., Old No. 176,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS,
WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTE
All are invited to call and examine our Goods.
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
sep10 624 Clay street, San Francisco.

BRAY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Clay Street.
SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.
JOHN G. BRAY 3m W. A. BRAY

Palmer
PATENT LEG & ARM
1320 LATE 376 CHESTNUT ST
PHILADELPHIA.
JARVIS JEWETT,
No. 629 Washington Street,
AGENT,
jy13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

News Depot Established in 1854.

W. E. LOOMIS,
[Successor to M. ULLMANN]
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Newspapers Periodicals
AND
STATIONERY,
Southeast corner Sansome and Washington Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Subscriptions received and Postage prepaid upon Newspapers and Magazines, both American and English. The following is a partial list of what is received by every Steamer:

New York Journals.
PER ANNUM.

N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $4; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4; N Y Staats Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Demokrat (German), $4; N Y Criminal Zeitung (German), $4.

Boston Journals.
PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $4; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.
PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4; Philadelphia Bulletin, 4.

Miscellaneous Papers.
PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Brownlow's Whig (Knoxville) $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.
PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Weekly Monitor, $5; San Francisco Golden Era, $4; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco News Letter, $10; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5; Marysville Express, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, (monthly parts) $4; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) 4; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $5; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Illustrated London News of the World, (monthly parts) $14; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (quarterly) $1 50; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London News of the World $13 50; Illustrated London Queen, $14; London Journal, $4; London Weekly Dispatch, $13; London Index, $13; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $4; London Saturday Review, $14; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6; All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $3; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $8.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.

W. E. LOOMIS.

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.
apl

WILLIAM SHERMAN & CO.
Manufacturers and Importers of
CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises
We are receiving by every Steamer,
SUPERIOR AND
MEDIUM CLOTHING,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
All of which we warrant to be of the most superior make.
Sole-Leather Trunks and Valises.
Always in store, a large Assortment of
Ladies' French Traveling Trunks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ Orders for CUSTOM CLOTHING, will receive our most careful and prompt attention.
Nos. 412 and 414 SANSOME STREET
Southeast corner of Commercial.
sept25

SATHER & CO.
BANKERS,
Corner Montgomery and Commercial sts.
DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank.......New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank...Boston.
Drexel & Co.........................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co...................London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
ap9

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE
MANUFACTORY.
Constantly on hand,
A Large and Complete Assortment of
MANILA CORDAGE,
WHALE LINE,
Bale Rope, Etc, Etc.,
Manufactured from
PURE MANILA HEMP.
OFFICE,
At TUBBS & CO., 611 and 613 Front St.
Manufactory at the Potrero.
dec1-tf

A. ROMAN & CO.
BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Invite the attention of the public to their very extensive and complete assortment of
BOOKS,
in every style of literature, embracing all the Standard Authors in History, Biography, Travels, Poetry, Belles Lettres, Agriculture, &c.
Our stock of Religious, Theological and Sabbath-School Books is very complete, to which we invite the particular attention of Clergymen and Sabbath-school Teachers.
We also keep a large assortment of Pocket and Family Bibles, Hymn Books, Church and Sabbath-School Music Books, &c., also, a full and complete assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
embracing all the Text Books, used in the Common Schools, Academies and Colleges on this coast.
We have recently published catalogues of our School Books, also, of our stock of
Theological and Religious Works,
and which will be sent free by mail, on application.
A liberal discount made to Teachers and Clerymen.
mh2

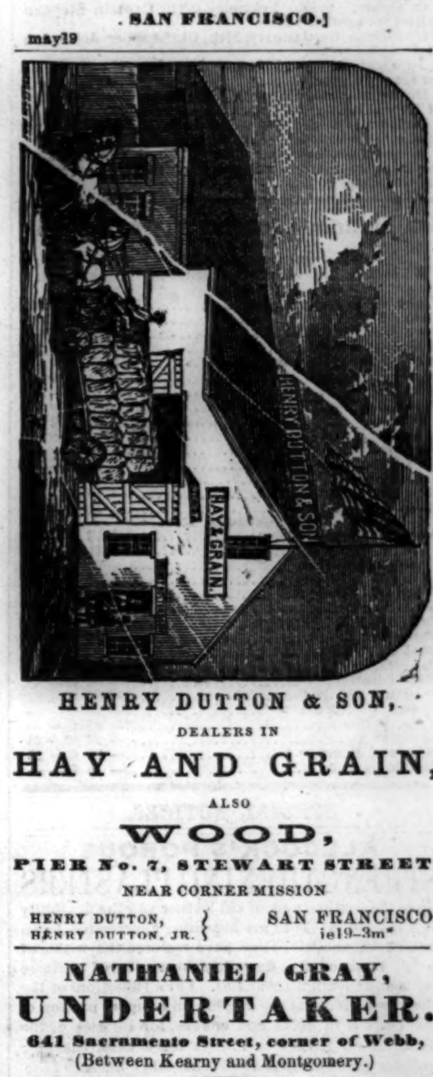
UNION BOOKSTORE
ALLEN & SPI-ER,
Importers and Dealers in
School Books, Law Books,
Medical, Scientific, and Religious Works,
Juvenile Toy and Gift Books,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
From the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, and other Publishers.
Music Books for Church and Sunday Schools
STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Paper, Drawing Materials, etc. etc.,
A general assortment.
ALLEN & SPI-ER,
542 Clay Street, just below Montgomery
dec8-3m

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.
Booksellers and Stationers,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Have always in store, at wholesale and retail, one o the largest and most complete stocks in the world, covering the whole ground of Books and Stationery, American and Foreign.
Bancroft's Superior Hand-Made Writing Papers are of the finest quality, and sold at the lowest prices of any of a similar grade.
Bancroft's Law Publications are kept revised to date, and are indispensable.
Bancroft's Gold Pens are of the best quality, all warranted.
Bancroft's Maps are the only correct Maps of the Pacific Slope. Over four years' constant labor has been spent in perfecting them.
Catalogues and Price Lists may be had upon application.
This is the only place on the Pacific Coast where a dealer may procure his entire supply upon the most liberal terms and at the lowest rates.
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
dec8-3m San Francisco, Cal.

CHAS. CLAYTON, San Francisco. SAML'L S. JOHNSON, Santa Clara.
C. CLAYTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
223 CLAY STREET, BELOW FRONT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Liberal cash advances made on Consignments, and Storage furnished in Fire Proof Warehouses, at lowest rates.
may26

DODGE BROTHERS,
406 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
CALIFORNIA
—AND—
Eastern Provisions
Receive Consignments of
California Provisions
From all parts of the State,
And keep constantly on Hand
EASTERN BACON,
Lard, Butter,
—AND—
Cranberries.
For sale in quantities to suit.
ap28-6m

R. B. FORDHAM,
Jobbing and Retail Grocer.
FAMILIES, MILLS, SHIPS,
AND
FARMERS
Supplied, and Goods delivered to all parts of the City.
Corner of Front and Jackson streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
may19



HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
ALSO
WOOD,
PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,
NEAR CORNER MISSION
HENRY DUTTON, HENRY DUTTON, JR. SAN FRANCISCO.
ie19-3m*

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER.
641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)
EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.
Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.
Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries.
eb22-3m

CLARK & PERKINS,
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
N. E. corner Clay and Front Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CLARK & PERKINS are the oldest established firm in California, giving their exclusive attention to the proper handling and sale on Commission, of
California Wools,
With large facilities for the business and the valuable experience already acquired, they are enabled to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
for the marketing of Wools of every description, either here or in the Eastern and Foreign Markets.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE
on consignments when required.
Best English Wool Sacks Twine for tying Fleeces and Shears furnished to order.
ap28

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS
C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Sunday School Music Books,
AND
JUVENILE AND GIFT BOOKS,
34 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Opposite the Lick House.)
Here may be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.
Family BIBLES, and BIBLES of all sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportation added.*
The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.
Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS received by every Steamer. oct13m

PACIFIC IRON WORKS,
First Street,
San Francisco, January 1, 1865.
At the above long established Works, we continue to Manufacture
Stationary and Marine
STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work,
Pumping and Hoisting Machinery.
VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds
—OF—
Amalgamating Pans.
STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE,
And other similar work.
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
BRYAN BATTERY,
AND
GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.
Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.
Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made, consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.
jan5-tf GODDARD & CO.

PALMER, KNOX & CO.
GOLDEN STATE
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 First Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Manufacture all kinds of
MACHINERY
Steam Engines, Quartz Mills,
Saw Mill Irons, Flour Mill, and Agricultural Machinery, Hoisting Gear, Mining Pumps, Crushers, Grinders, Amalgamators, Arastras, Waters Pipes, etc.,
WHEELER & RANDALL'S
New Grinder and Amalgamator
TYLER'S
Improved Water Wheel,
giving the greatest power, at lower cost, than any Wheel in use. There are over 800 running, giving universal satisfaction.
Sole Manufacturers of
KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS.
—With—
Palmer's Patent Steam Chest,
Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores.
Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,
made from Iron Imported by us for this particular purpose.
Having been engaged for the past eight years in Quartz Mining, and being conversant with all the improvements, either in Mining or Milling, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, the most perfect Machinery for reducing Ores, or saving either Gold or Silver. jy21

Vulcan Iron Works Co
[Established 1850.]
First, Natoma and Fremont Streets.
Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Locomotive Builders,
Boiler Makers, and Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.
These works have lately been increased by the addition of New shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the original establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently, are now unequaled in the State. Their Boiler Works have also been enlarged correspondingly.
The Company are now prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings and Irons; Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Hepburn & Peterson Reducing Pan and Amalgamator and Separators;
Moore's Improved Howell Quartz Crusher;
Hope's Amalgamator and Separator;
Fauchery's Quartz Grinder and Water Wheel;
Jonval's Improved Water Wheels; and
Stevens' Piston Packing Rings.
They have a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, House Fronts, Ornamental Fence Posts and Paling, Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc.
Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of best Hard Iron.
Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched to order.
feb16

Miners' Foundry and Machine Works
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO
HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Machinery and Castings of all Kinds
Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mi
AND
Sugar Refinery Machinery, Tanks, Pans, et
Quartz Grinders, and Paint Mills, Shingle Machines,
Steam Engines and Boilers,
STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING
Amalgamators,
All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced
STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,
Suited to all the various processes for extracting
SILVER.
Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.
Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores, Made in sections, so they can be packed.
Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.
HOWLAND'S ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS,
Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complete for Prospecting.
☞ Our Patterns are all new, made within the last three years. We claim to belong to the PROGRESSIVE age, and ignore "Old Fogyism" in Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.
feb26 HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.
ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts San Francisco.
LEWIS COFFEY. jan5-3m J. N. RISDON

CAMERON, WHITTIER & CO.
PAINTS, OILS,
AND
WINDOW GLASS,
425 and 427 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
W. FRANK WHITTIER, E. B. BENJAMIN.
dec1-6m

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER,
PAPER RULER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
No. 133 Clay Street, San Francisco.
BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, etc., ruled to order at the shortest notice.
☞ I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. dec29-tf